The Columbian
AND
Bloomsburg Democrat.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
IN THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE
COURT HOUSE, BLOOMSBURG, PA., BY
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms--Two Dollars a Year payable in advance.

JOB PRINTING
Of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

VOLUME VI. --- NO 12. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1872. COL. DEM. --- VOL. XXXVI -- NO. 5.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50 three insertions, $2.00

SPACE.	1m.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
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SPEECH
OF
CHAS. B. BROCKWAY,
ON THE
MILITARY BILL.

House of Representatives, March 7, 1872.

The House having under consideration House Bill, No. 55, an act for the reorganization, regulation and discipline of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and to provide for the enrollment of the militia.

Mr. Brockway said:

Mr. Chairman, years ago I learned that men aspired to be popular rather than just—that they will more frequently follow the dictates of others than they will the reasoning of their own minds. In regard to the bill before us I am afraid that many will favor it because it is demanded by certain military organizations rather than because it will subserve the interests of the four millions of people in this State. When John Randolph returned from a visit to England he was asked his opinion as to the government of that nation. He said he had examined the subject; it was not the King, nor the House of Lords, nor the House of Commons, *but it was the fifty thousand bayonets which were there!*

I hold that standing armies are repulsive in republics, and that the system is contrary to the traditions of our Government. The policy of our fathers was to keep the number down to the lowest practicable point, and it has been the constant practice of our State not to create a standing army. I believe that a large military organization incites war; it begets a spirit of conquest. Nations with a grand military establishment find that they have immense power, and they are constantly tempted to overthrow their weaker neighbors because they have this element of strength. Were it not for the military resources of the United States to-day, there would not be that constant itching for San Domingo, Cuba, Mexico and Canada, with whom we should be at peace. Let annexation come, if it is to come at all, by peaceable means, and not by force and coercion. Further than that, a standing army tends to demoralize our citizens. A man accustomed to military rule is very apt to forget the teachings of civil law; he forgets the rights of his neighbor, and becomes a tool in the hands of weak or corrupt rulers. It places power in the hands of those in authority, and the standing army always becomes the backbone of the tyrant. In Mexico and Spanish America nothing is more common than a rebellion. In some places these occur every few weeks. Why? They have a standing army there which can be used by one faction or the other; and the one which secures the services of the generals inaugurates a successful rebellion. As proposed by this bill, they are sworn to obey the orders of the commander-in-chief.

It is here proposed to create a standing army of twenty thousand men, whose establishment is unlimited—an army not to obey the mandates of the law, but the orders of the one man who may be in the Executive chair. Not only the commands of this one man, but that army must obey the commands of others, officers from the general down to the sergeant and corporal, whatever those orders may be, and to this they are solemnly sworn.

France, previous to the last war in Europe, had perhaps the most magnificent standing army in the world. It was the constant boast in the Crimea and elsewhere that no soldiery stood higher than the imperial army of France, and yet the citizen soldiery of Germany, inferior in numbers, gained not only the initial battles of the late war, but marched to the centre of that empire, and captured imperial Paris itself, and to-day she is a mere wreck, notwithstanding her large standing army of a very few years ago.

The distinction, I make, is this: The regular militia, as designated in the Constitution, is necessary in a free government; but militia means the organization of the entire people. This is the sense of the word in the Declaration of Independence and in the Constitution.

In support of this position I will quote article II of the Amendments to the Constitution, *Smith's Hand Book*, page 28: "A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." Not one section or class of people, but the entire people.

I have been informed that, by a decision of the courts of Philadelphia, under the provisions of this clause of the Constitution a person has even the right to carry concealed weapons, contrary to the general opinion on that subject.

Again, section twenty-one of the Constitution of Pennsylvania says: "That the right of the citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the State, shall not be questioned." These quotations all point to one fact, and sustain the distinction I would make between a militia and a standing army, as proposed by this bill.

The right of the people to bear arms shall not be infringed, yet this bill will take away indirectly the right of the people to bear arms—will build up a class and set it apart from the rest of the community, by giving it especial and extraordinary privileges and then tax the balance in order to keep that class up.

The Constitution of our State says that the freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed and equipped for its defense. Not that the privileges shall be given to one special class, but that the people of the entire State shall have this privilege, whenever they see fit to organize, no matter where they may be.

The method of taxation proposed in this bill is also radically defective. The basis is population and not property. Our mining districts would be heavily taxed because of their large arms bearing population, while wealthy districts in Philadelphia would be comparatively exempt. The poor counties in the State must be taxed to support organizations in other localities in which they have no interest and from which they can derive no benefit. Even minors—those between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one—are included in the basis, although no direct taxes could be collected from them. The fewer able bodied men there are in a locality, and the greater its wealth, the less becomes its burden.

I also dislike the name. It is a Pennsylvania institution, if anything, and yet the bantling is christened "The National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania." It should be called the State Guard. Why call it a "National Guard?" I see that the word "National" runs all through the bill and that the mode of discipline and tactics shall be like that of the Federal troops. It looks as if we were creating a National force, to be placed under the control of our military President, and giving him the power to call it into action any moment. You might as well strike out the word Pennsylvania altogether.

Then, sir, these men are to be sworn in for an unlimited time. The original bill made the enlistment five years. That clause is stricken out. In effect the men are mustered into the United States service for life, and to all intents and purposes they are regular troops, to be called upon whenever the President needs them.

Again, one of the most objectionable features of the bill is that already alluded to by the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. COOPER]. There is no exemption from the taxation proposed to those who served during the war; and men who may have fought from the battle of the first Bull Run until the last gun was fired on the Appomattox, must pay this tax to support these men in their holiday pageantry, who yet in time of sore need, would not be the first to rush to the defense of the nation.

Mr. BALLANTINE. The gentleman spoke of the German soldier in the war with France. Is not every citizen of Germany liable to military service?

Mr. BROCKWAY. I am not on that subject now. My argument now is the injustice of this act in relation to those who fought in the armies of the United States during the four years of the rebellion, and compelling them to pay tax to keep up a lot of carpet-knight soldiers in this State.

It seems to me that if any class of men are entitled to exemption it is they who voluntarily went into the army and performed duty at the risk of life, whereas the bulk of the men comprised in these organizations never smelled gunpowder. In fact, the bill exempts from service the office holders, but leaves the soldiers of the late war subject to future military duty. Then the bill prescribes that men shall pay this tax *per capita*.

Mr. MAGEE. The gentleman says he is going to explain the provisions of the bill as they follow each other.

Mr. BROCKWAY. I did not say so.

Mr. MAGEE. Then I will explain that there is a provision in regard to tax. The tax is to be levied at the rate of fifty cents upon each man liable to military duty, and is not *per capita*. If the gentleman reads the bill carefully, he will find that out.

Mr. BROCKWAY. The basis of the tax is *per capita* fifty cents for every person enrolled; and I may here state as a very singular fact that although the State has increased in population, we have fifty thousand men less enrolled than a dozen years ago. Therefore this is an unjust basis.

Section three of the bill provides that the commissioners of a county may add to or strike from the list names returned by the assessor, yet section five gives the same power to three officers appointed by the division commander for each county. This creates two revisory boards, independent of each other, acting separately, and as a necessary result would soon lead to a conflict of authority.

I contend that the power given by section five is too great to be exercised by any officers, especially considering the manner of their appointment. The persons to exercise that power should be the civil officers—men acquainted with the people. It should not be exercised by perhaps three striplings who may not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who certainly would not be qualified to pass upon the enrollment for the entire county, because this bill says their conclusion is final.

I have already alluded to the fact that there has been an unequal distribution of the military of the State, and that the National Guard will be concentrated mainly in a few districts. For example, by reference to a communication from the Adjutant General, I find there is no organization in Bucks, Monroe, Pike, Wayne, Cameron, Potter, Elk, Forest, Mifflin, Fulton, Fayette, Greene and Sullivan; and that in many other counties there is but a single company. Yet Dauphin county has twelve, and Luzerne thirty, while Philadelphia has thirteen regiments.

In the Fourth division there are only five companies, in the Twelfth division there are but two, in the Thirteenth but three, and the same number in the Nineteenth. Yet in those portions of the State they must pay their *pro rata* of the tax to keep up these organizations. I am sorry that in this respect the committee did not adopt the law of New Jersey. The militia of New Jersey is distributed equally through the State, each county being entitled to at least one company. There is something fair and equitable in such a distribution, because it gives the men of each county an opportunity to go into these organizations if they so desire.

A further objection which I make is the size of this standing army. Twenty thousand is the number, and the power is given to the Governor, without restraint, to increase it indefinitely in case of war, insurrection, invasion, etc.; and who is to be the judge of that? Why, the Governor himself. I can understand the object of this bill when I take into consideration the Governor's speech at the Printer's banquet given in this city some time ago; I can understand why our gory Governor is willing to be placed at the head of this organization, with such immense powers, after his declaration that this State could whip the whole of England; that he can leave the Executive chair to be filled by Mr. Rutan, the Speaker of the Senate, while he goes to vanquish the inhabitants of "perfidious Albion."

Why, this army will be only ten thousand less than the army of the United States, which now numbers only thirty thousand men, and previous to the war numbered only fifteen thousand.

Gentleman say this is a necessity on account of the Scranton riots. Just in proportion as they live near Scranton do they understand what those riots were. I venture to say that if there had been a dozen policemen there with any backbone no riot would ever have been inaugurated.

I confess that my name figures in the Adjutant General's report as major and judge advocate of the Ninth division, in which Scranton is located, although I did not figure in that engagement, and consequently drew no pay.

But it must have been a magnificent sight to have visited Scranton and found quartered at the Lackawanna Hotel a major general and staff, consisting of an assistant adjutant general, a division inspector, surgeon in chief, division quartermaster, division commissiary, division paymaster and two aids-de-camp, three lieutenant colonels and five majors, whose bill for the expedition amounted to three thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-five cents, while that of the regimental staff was one thousand four hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty-six cents. They had there all the paraphernalia of an army, the large proportion of which was officers. Of course that army was fully officered, and we find what it cost when a bill was presented here for thirty-eight thousand dollars as the expense. Instead of raising armies to suppress riots you had better remove the cause, by the adoption of fair, just and equitable laws, which will protect the masses. Military rule is not congenial to American institutions, and just dealing is better than bayonet charges. Cromwell tried it in Ireland two hundred years ago, and to-day there is not an Irishman but who nurses up revenge against England for the act.

The establishment which it is proposed shall be raised is nearly as large as that of New York. The militia of that State numbers twenty-two thousand three hundred and seven men, as I find by reference to the Adjutant General's army report for 1871. In reference to encampments he says: "During the past year there have been several encampments of organizations of the National Guard. I am impressed with the belief that the advantages derived in the short time that can be devoted to these encampments are more than counterbalanced by the great expense to the State which attends them, and the inconvenience occasioned by the loss of time and consequent injury to business to which the officers and men are subjected by reason of their absence from their regular pursuits for several consecutive days."

The following communication in regard to the military organization of that State may also prove of interest:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
STATE OF NEW YORK
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, January 22, 1872.

SIR: I am directed by His Excellency, Governor Hoffman, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th instant, making inquiry concerning militia law of this State.

In reply I have the honor to inform you that copies of the military code of the State of New York and the report of the Adjutant General for 1871 have been forwarded to your address by express.

The report of the Adjutant General for 1872 has not yet been printed, but the condition of the National Guard in number of organizations, aggregate strength (about twenty-four thousand,) &c., is substantially the same as shown in the report sent you.

The Legislature appropriated ($200,000) two hundred thousand dollars annually from the general fund for the support of our National Guard and the expenses of the military departments. It has been found necessary for the past few years to ask for a small additional appropriation, but it is hoped that in the future the expenditures will be confined to the amount above stated.

Should you require any further information it will be cheerfully furnished.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
J. B. STONEHOUSE,
Col. and Ass't. Adjt. General.

Hon. C. B. Brockway, House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pa.

The main point is the information that it costs the State of New York directly over two hundred thousand dollars for the number of men they have got, while they do not have encampments as many days as we propose to have.

I would also ask the clerk to read a communication from the Adjutant General of New Jersey.

The clerk then read the following:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL,
TRENTON, Jan. 26, 1872.

Hon. C. B. Brockway, House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pa.:

DEAR SIR.—Yours of 19th, addressed to Governor Parker, has been referred to me for reply. I enclose you a copy of our National Guard law, with supplement thereto. For many years prior to 1869 we had three special militia laws in force, old law modeled from acts of Congress, State Guard law and Rifle Corps act. In 1867, when I entered this office, we had some three thousand two hundred officers in commission and about one thousand four hundred enlisted men. We were in about as bad a shape as could be. After two years' application all militia laws, rifle corps acts, &c., were wiped out, and on the united approval of all the military men of much rank in the State, the present law was framed and we commenced anew. An inspection of every company in the State was made whose headquarters were on a railroad (and therefore could be of some use,) and those who could not pass as good, live companies were disbanded. That left us about thirty companies. The law then restricted us to sixty companies of infantry; one company to be reserved for each county. For three years the force has been full fifty-two companies, and eight vacancies reserved for eight counties. A rigid inspection of every company is held twice a year, and if it is not passed it is promptly disbanded. About four companies meet this fate every year and a dozen are always ready to take their places. Section 39 gives each company five hundred dollars per annum, paid from the State Treasury, and the comptroller always sends in an estimate of the expenses of the National Guard for the coming year as thirty thousand dollars. We have no direct tax, for it is difficult and expensive to collect out of the cities and in our Quaker counties. The features of our law and our force are compactness, few officers, at least forty active men to each company, companies, regiments and brigades easy of centralization. Personally, I consider our law as good, if not better than any yet framed, and am quite sure it is efficient and inexpensive. Let me instance two events to prove efficiency, promptness, and good organization. On the 12th of July, Governor Randolph, in Jersey City, telegraphed to Newark for the Second Regiment. The distance is about ten miles by railroad. The alarm bell in Newark struck two for the number of the regiment; they gathered at the armory; double-quicked to the depot, five squares; took possession of a train and reported in Jersey City in forty-three minutes. At the inauguration of Governor Parker, on the 16th inst., the military force, although coming from Camden and Jersey City, and different parts of the State, marched on time; disbanded for one hour and a half; formed again, three minutes late, and passed the reviewing stand on time. We work for promptness and efficiency.

I have very hurriedly thrown together these few facts to show you how our force is worked. I will be happy to still further explain when called upon.

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM S. STRYKER,
Adjt. Gen'l of N. J.

The average cost per soldier in the United States is about one thousand dollars per annum. Taking that as a basis—and they meet only eight days in a year—include also the costs of courts martial and other expenses authorized by this bill, and it will make a sum greater than that which has been expended in the State of New York. The courts martial provided for here are exceedingly expensive, and in relation to that provision, I would ask the particular attention of the gentlemen of the Military Committee.

Section forty-sixth provides that "the number of men constituting courts martial shall be as provided for in the army of the United States, and at least two members of the court, if practicable, shall be of equal rank with the officer tried. Officers detailed to serve on courts martial and courts of inquiry shall receive the same pay as provided by regulations for like service in the United States army." That is at the rate, say of a captain of artillery, one hundred and eighteen dollars per month that of a brigadier general about three hundred dollars a month and so on through all the gradations—the officers getting the same pay as is provided for officers of the United States army. On the contrary, in New York they establish a regular per diem, which saves less than one half the expense proposed by this section.

But here is a singular provision that "witnesses shall receive the same pay per day and for traveling fees as before courts of common law jurisdiction, on the certificate of the judge advocate of such service, transmitted through the intermediate headquarters to the Adjutant General."

Now, I suppose, there are twenty different rates of *per diem* for witnesses in this Commonwealth. The different counties have different rates, and which one will you take? Will you take the one in Luzerne or Columbia county?

Section forty-four provides in regard to pay also, that when these men are upon duty non-commissioned officers shall receive one dollar and twenty-five cents, and musicians and privates one dollar per day, and all commissioner officers the same pay as is recognized in the United States army.

Again, section eighty provides that "all necessary expenses incurred by commanding officers to carry out the provisions of this act shall be paid by the State, in the same manner in which other military accounts are paid." Now, who is to be the judge whether these expenses are necessary? These major generals can go around contracting any expenses they may deem necessary, and the State has to foot the bill. There is no restraint, and these major generals can make a year's job of it. Is it not a fine position? I am not surprised that the situation of Major General in the militia is much more eagerly sought for than the position of private was during the war.

I believe that the three hundred thousand dollars which undoubtedly will be required had better be added to our common school fund, or appropriated to the soldiers' orphans of the late war. The more you educate the people the less necessity you will have for war. It is better for the people of this Commonwealth to put this money into an educational fund, if you have it to spare, than to give it to men who wish to go out on Fourth of July excursions and play soldier.

Again, there are several instances in this bill as to the power of the civil authorities and that of the military. These have been jumbled together, and it is impossible to tell where the courts can take hold and act, and where the military can. There is a direct conflict in several provisions in that particular. I will call attention to section thirty, and I venture to say no gentleman can make sense of the last clause. If any of the committee can tell what it means, I would be much obliged to him:

"When the division commander certifies that he has, either before or after receiving his commission, removed his residence out of the bounds of his command to so great a distance that, in the opinion of his commanding officer, it is inconvenient to exercise his command, when such commander certifies that he has been absent from his command more than three months without leave, upon address of both houses of the Legislature, to the Governor, upon sentence of court martial, after trial according to law."

That is the closing part of the section and if any gentleman can extract a single idea of what a court martial, or an address to both houses of the Legislature has to do with a division commander getting outside the bounds of his division, I would like to have him explain.

Section 59 reads as follows:

"The president of every court martial, or court of inquiry, and also the judge advocate, shall have power to administer the usual oath to witnesses, and the president shall have the same power to preserve order, to compel the attendance of witnesses by attachment and to have the testimony of such witnesses as cannot be reasonably produced at the trial taken by commission, as in courts of common law jurisdiction; and all sheriffs, jailors and constables are hereby required to execute any precept issued by such president or court for that purpose."

They put all the constables, jailors and sheriffs at the disposal of a majority of those composing the court martial. They may be all minors, or persons entirely ignorant of law, yet every constable and every sheriff is subject to their order and any jailer must take the body of any man they want to send to a dungeon. There is no appeal from the decision except to the military superior. They call upon the power of the civil law to enforce the mandates of the court martial, an unlawful tribunal that should have no existence in times of peace, and especially in the proud old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. These men have this power without control. The trial is held in secret, and it is an oath bound body, where witnesses are summoned only by the permission of one side. Counsel cannot cross-examine without the consent of the judge advocate, and the court is one that is appointed by the prosecutor. I was nearly four years in the army, and I know the power they have. As Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, once said, "it is a court organized to convict—a court appointed by the man who makes the charges, and he generally appoints only such as believe in the guilt of the party against whom the charges are made."

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Columbia give way? There is consider-ble business to be transacted before the House adjourns.

Mr. BROCKWAY. I will, if it is the understanding that I will have the floor when the House again meets.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the understanding that the committee will resume the consideration of the bill at three o'clock, and the gentleman from Columbia will then have the floor.

The Committee then rose, and the SPEAKER resumed the chair.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at three o'clock P. M., pursuant to adjournment, Speaker ELLIOTT in the chair.

Mr. BROCKWAY. At the hour of adjournment I was attempting to show the inconsistency of incorporating into this military bill certain provisions in regard to the civil powers of this Commonwealth; and I refer to section sixty-five of that act, which provides that "warrants for the collection of fines, penalties and costs imposed by any court martial or court of inquiry, shall be executed as writs of *fieri facias*; and if lands are levied on, return of the proceedings thereon shall be made to the prothonotary of the county, who shall make full entries thereof, and enter judgment thereon; any judgment so entered shall be good and valid, and shall date its lien from the date of entry thereof, and shall be collected under the direction of the district attorney of the county, by the same process and rules of law as debts of record are now collected, and when collected, shall be paid by the district attorney into the military fund of the State."

This is simply cumulative evidence to show how the framers of this bill are attempting to use the courts of the Commonwealth to carry out what I conceive to be fines and penalties imposed by an illegal tribunal. These fines imposed by the courts martial have the effect of judgments on which execution can be issued, and yet the prisoner has no chance for appeal for a writ of *certiorari*, and cannot claim either stay or exemption; and the district attorney—the prosecuting officer of the Commonwealth, and elected by the people for other purposes—is charged with the execution of this section. In short, greater powers are given to this secret inquisition, intended for a time of war, than are conferred upon our courts of justice. This monstrous provision alone shows how ignorant its authors are of our fundamental law.

The next place in which this same subject occurs is section eighty-five. The section reads as follows:

"Any person belonging to the National Guard, when on military duty, together with his conveyance and the military property of the State, shall be allowed to pass free through all toll gates and over all toll bridges and ferries."

There is no power in this body to interfere with vested rights. When men have invested money in turnpikes, bridges or ferries I deny our right to give free transit over them without their consent. During an encampment a man might be compelled to ferry large bodies of men for a week without compensation from any source.

In the sixth section there occurs a provision which is absurd on its face. It reads as follows:

"Any one claiming exemption from enrollment may make and sign an affidavit giving his reason therefor, and give it to the assessor to be filed, and if false, he may be convicted of perjury."

Now, Mr. Chairman, this is a very important section. It strikes at between three hundred thousand and three hundred and fifty thousand citizens of this Commonwealth, any one of whom, if he claims exemption on any ground, and if that reason happens to be wrong, he can, by the provisions of this act, be convicted of perjury and sent to the penitentiary. Perjury, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, must be proven by several witnesses, and a man must have sworn falsely in a judicial proceeding and in a matter material to the subject investigated. Here you make it perjury if a man happens to make a mistake. If he errs in giving his reasons for exemption—however innocently—he is liable to the pains and penalties of perjury under that section.

Again, I see by reference to the very able report of the Adjutant General of this State—which certainly contains a great deal of valuable information—the question of enrollment comes up, and I desire to illustrate briefly how grossly defective the enrollment is, and how impossible it is to carry out its provisions on that subject in this bill. In Bradford county, whichhas a population of fifty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, the total number enrolled is only four thousand three hundred and eighty-three, and the claims out of that number for exemption, one thousand three hundred and sixteen. About one-fourth the number enrolled in that county claim to be exempt from military duty. In Crawford county, with a population of sixty-three thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, the total number enrolled is only six thousand three hundred and eighteen, and the number exempt is two thousand four hundred and one—about one-third the number enrolled. In Indiana county, with a population of thirty-six thousand one hundred and sixty one, the total number enrolled is four thousand five hundred and seventy-two, and the number exempt is two thousand two hundred and sixty-seven—one half the number enrolled.

Yet the most singular thing about it is that while Indiana county has a population of thirty six thousand, Bradford county, with a population of twenty thousand more, has fewer persons subject to military duty than Indiana county.

Mr. BUCK. Will the gentleman allow me to explain?

Mr. BROCKWAY. Certainly.

Mr. BUCK. The most of the people of Bradford county went to the war and are, therefore, exempt from military duty.

Mr. BROCKWAY. Inasmuch as there are no exemptions for soldiers in the bill before us, I do not think that reason will answer as an explanation. There is no exemption, except from taxation under the old law.

Mr. BUCK. The record the gentleman refers to simply shows the number who are bound to pay the military tax under the old law.

Mr. BROCKWAY. No, it simply shows the enrollment of those subject to military duty, and out of the number one-fourth of those enrolled in Bradford county are put down as exempt.

Mr. BUCK. Exempt from the payment of military taxes, but not exempt from military duty.

Mr. BROCKWAY. That is precisely the point here.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Columbia understand the gentleman from Bradford?

Mr. BROCKWAY. I understand the question, but evidently he does not. It is alleged that trained soldiers are necessary even in a time of peace. Mr. Chairman, in no battle during the late war did the regular army prove superior to our volunteer forces, and in the Franco-German war the citizen soldiers of Germany were more than a match for the hirelings of France. The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps were as steady and as efficient as the regulars in the same corps. Humphrey's Division of nine months' men, at Fredericksburg, made as gallant a fight as was ever recorded in history, and no bayonet charge of veterans excelled that of the Corcoran Legion—raw men—at Spottsylvania. Standing armies are not necessary in a free country. The Atlantic and Pacific oceans defend us east and west, and our neighbors north and south are too weak to attack. Unless our Government becomes despotic or corrupt there is no danger of internal discord for generations to come.

In the next place, Mr. Chairman, what I conceive to be one of the most important points in this bill, one to which I would call the attention of every member of this House, is that in relation to the powers given courts martial—the most terrible inquisitorial powers ever granted by any act of this Legislature. I refer, in the first instance, to section forty-one, which provides that "Every commander on duty shall require and enforce obedience to all orders, and put under guard any person disobeying or violating them and may prefer charges therefor."

The point to which I especially refer is that the commander of these men can, while on duty, put any person under arrest. Not only the men under his control, but he can arrest you, me or any other citizen. He can order the person under guard without any charges or previous information, and the jailer is bound to keep him in confinement until the time expires. It puts the power in the hands of these men to make any arrests they please, without any charges, without warrant, without oath, and in direct opposition to the Constitution of this State and of the United States. Section forty-three, following that out, says:

"The commanders of divisions shall discharge the duties, possess the powers and be liable to the penalties pertaining to their office as granted by law or military custom."

What is "military custom," Mr. Chairman? The army regulations which I hold in my hand prescribe them. Men who have been in the army remember how it was exercised; how men were bucked and gagged, tied up by the thumbs, strapped to the spare wheels of caissons and dragged through the cities and towns in that manner, without even the formality of a court martial. By this bill you give them this power in time of peace, and under take to make this the law of Pennsylvania.

Mr. MAGEE. I would like to ask the gentleman from Columbia whether he finds those modes of punishment specified in the articles of war?

Mr. BROCKWAY. The customs of war permit that. I have known, on the march, men who were found straggling, pillaging or deserting to be shot down on the spot. And such an order was issued by General Meade on the march from the Rappahannock down to the James, and subordinate officers were authorized to exercise their discretion in the matter.

Mr. MAGEE. A very wholesome punishment.

Mr. BROCKWAY. I will not discuss the propriety of it in a time of war, but in time of peace it is too terrible a power to be given to any man.

Mr. MAGEE. I would like to ask the gentleman the difference between a case of emergency within the confines of our Commonwealth and a national conflict, or anything of that kind?

Mr. BROCKWAY. If I had the gentleman in the army I could explain it to him in a very short time. I will say that when the nation is struggling for its life, unlimited power is given to the military. We do not stop to enter into the minutiae of examination. But in time of peace, when our courts are open, to overturn our laws and gave our persons and property into the control of military gentleman, is one of the most monstrous propositions I have ever heard. Military custom is introduced here not only in defiance of common law, but contrary to the teachings of every patriot, who had more at heart his country's good than his own advancement. It would be an encroachment upon the liberties for which Washington, Bolivar, Kosciusko and Kossuth fought, and for which Emmett suffered. Nearly seven hundred years ago the mail-clad barons of England assembled on the banks of the Runnymede, and extorted Magna Charta from King John. It was a grand protest in favor of civil liberty, and through fear of its violation the people forced their King to give them the power and city of London as security, had it read twice a year in their cathedrals with religious ceremonies, and the ecclesiastical powers fulminated excommunications against all such as dared to disobey it. But the grandest sentence of all—one which he engraved on the tablets of stone and in the heart of every freeman—was in section forty-six, which declared, "*Nulli vendemus, nulli negabimus aut differemus, rectum vel justitiam.*" We will sell to no man, we will not deny or delay to any man right and justice."

Mr. ELY. I would like to know whether the gentleman can use any language here I cannot understand.

Mr. BROCKWAY. The gentleman, in that case would deprive me of the use of the English.

The next section to which I refer is No. 76:

"Whenever a draft shall be ordered from the militia for public service, the commander-in chief shall prescribe the time, mode and manner of making such draft."

That is, the Governor not only prescribes the time, but the manner, mode and place. It puts absolute power in his hands—a power which should not be concentrated in any one man. If we should be so unfortunate as to have an Executive in the chair who wishes to perpetuate his power, he has the privilege of calling to his aid not only those twenty thousand men, but a hundred thousand more, and to have them under his control for such time and in such manner as he chooses, without any restraint or check.

Again, I object to section thirteen of this bill, because it creates a system of political favoritism. Not a major general has been appointed in this militia who is not of the same political stamp as the Executive. I care not what the district may be politically, every major general that has been appointed is a political favorite of the Governor and of his own party. But if it ended there, it would not be quite so objectionable. There is no provision that when the Executive vacates his chair they shall also vacate their offices. He may put in those places men against the wishes of the people, and there is no way to remove them. Like Warmoth, and Browlow with the military at his back he can maintain his position in defiance of the will of the entire people. We do not wish to have such power in any law to be enacted here. The t

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March 22, 1872.

Boutwell's Figures.

We doubt very much whether the actual condition of the public finances has ever been thoroughly understood during Mr. Boutwell's administration, and certainly, recent developments would seem to show that no understanding is possible. Neither the figures of Secretary Boutwell nor of the Register of the Treasury agree with his own statements. He claims to have reduced the public debt almost $300,000,000. In his report to Congress he states that a reduction had been made, in the last two fiscal years, of $195,920 681—but his official reports published monthly show a reduction of $206,115,750. There is here a difference of $10,000,000. Again, take the figures of the Secretary and those of the Register, as to the public debt:

	Secretary Boutwell.	Register Allison.	Discrepancy
1869	$2,588,452,213	$2,490,452,480	$97,931,473
1870	2,480,672,427	2,386,338,599	94,333,828

In a comparison with himself Mr. Boutwell comes out no better:

For 1869 see Boutwell's report of that year $2,636,030,000
For 1869, see Boutwell's report of 1870 2,550,030,000

Discrepancy $86,000,000

Here is a discrepancy of $86,000,000! What reliance can be placed on any figures of a Secretary who can make such errors as these. But there are yet greater: in the annual reports of the Secretary and Register stating the public debt from 1861 to 1870 inclusive, there will be found the astonishing discrepancy of $350,929,483! The reports never agree for those ten years.

But the most extraordinary part of the whole matter is that in the last report of the Secretary this discrepancy vanishes into thin air and all is correct. Now this kind of arbitrary book-keeping may suit the purposes of the Administration but will hardly prove satisfactory to the country. There is urgent need of a strict investigation into the affairs of the Treasury, to decide whether these differences are due to fraudulent practices or to inexcusably bad book-keeping. As matters now are, it is impossible to arrive at any just appreciation of the state of the Treasury. We have long believed that an investigation would reveal such a condition of affairs as would put to the blush Tammany's peculations and frauds; such enormities as would compel the world to stand aghast and cause even the people of this country, familiar with frauds, to cry aloud for justice. Let the investigation be had at once.

Hopelessness of Reform.

The people may as well make up their minds first as last that there will be no reform of public abuses during the present administration, nor in the next should Mr. Grant be re-elected. When investigation has brought to light corruption of the most flagrant description there is no disposition evidenced to punish the offenders or protect the sufferers. Men of whose fraudulent deeds there is no doubt are steadily retained in power or are appointed to offices of greater honor and profit. It is openly charged that Leet, whose unwarrantable robberies of New York merchants have been amply proved yet retains his position although apparently removed. The only change is that his name is not kept quite so prominently before the people. Holden the disgraced Governor of North Carolina who dare not return to the State from which he fled to avoid impeachment has been offered the position of Minister to Peru. Subordinate officials discharged for dishonesty are given other places under the Government; unfaithfulness in one office being seemingly no argument against them of corruptness in another.

Mr. Grant in his message to Congress congratulates the country upon the prompt punishment of defaulters. If this were true, which it is not, it would be of little comfort. The appointment of such men as would require no punishment would be vastly better. Are there no honest men in the list of Mr. Grant's acquaintances? The punishment of a thief who has robbed us is by no means as satisfactory as the prevention of the theft. But there is no punishment of offenders. There are dozens of public defaulters who have never even been brought to trial and who never will be.

This is the very worst of all the bad features of this bad administration. Reform is laughed at by Mr. Grant's adherents. There seems to be but one object to be attained and that is his re-election, to this all things else are subordinated. And if this is true now, what may we not expect should the misfortunate of a second term befal the country. There will never be reform under Grant.

A Check to Grant.

Strange as it may seem, nevertheless it is strictly true, that the nomination of Judge Davis and Gov. Parker embodies and asserts the one great principle of the supremacy of law, and especially that supremacy in antagonism to military usurpation. It was Judge Davis who delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court—and that, too, before the ashes of war were entirely cooled—which denounced and crushed for ever the infamy of military commissions. When the brave people of the North West, irrespective of party, rose in peaceful revolt and appealed to the Federal judiciary for redress, Judge Davis not only granted it in the form in which it was sought, but sent word to Abraham Lincoln that if the aggressive outrages of his military lackey were persisted in, there would be organized and popular resistance, and that he, David Davis, would, if need be, put himself at the head of it. And Mr. Lincoln never did himself greater honor than by accepting the advice, as he instantly did, of his long tried and trusted friend, for he immediately revoked the offensive order. Every one remembers the contest and its issue in New Jersey, last Autumn. It was the squarest fight, down to that time, ever fought over the merits of Grantism; and the Administration so regarded it. Gov. Parker's success was the first open check to Grantism, and in recognizing the fact, and selecting him as one of their candidates, the great army of Labor Reform throughout the country, be the ultimate complications and results what they may, is openly enlisted against the common enemy of Federal usurpation and abuse.—*Wash. Patriot.*

The Lien Docket Bill.

Following the legislation of 1851 on this subject, comes another bill covering the same ground but more offensive to the people in its details. The first section provides that "it shall be the "duty of the surveyor general to make "out and forward to the several county "surveyors 'land lien dockets' for the "counties respectively, similar to those "heretofore furnished the prothonotaries, with such additional entries "relating to patenting tracts or parts of "tracts since made; and it shall be the "duty of each county surveyor to pre"serve said docket and deliver the same "to his successor in office."

By act of 1864 these dockets were kept in the prothonotary's office where they could be seen and examined by all men, but this bill would send the new ones to a county surveyor—an officer of no importance, and whose election is generally a matter of compliment. In fact in very many counties the commissions are not taken. But even when they do qualify as a rule they do not reside at the county seat, but in the country, where it is difficult to reach them. The people in search of needed information must find a perambulating surveyor, whose duties generally keep him from home.

But if this section is bad the fourth is iniquitous. It provides that the county surveyor every three months shall make a report to the surveyor general, setting forth the names of warrantees' dates of warrants, etc., and the names of the owners, agents or occupiers of unpatented tracts upon whom he has served the notices. "And for each notice to the own"ers, agents or occupiers of an unpatented tract or remaining part of an unpatented tract he shall be entitled to a fee "of five dollars to be paid out of the State "treasury on warrants drawn by the "auditor general upon the certificate of "the surveyor general." The gist of the bill is here seen. If passed it would not only give inquisitorial powers to the surveyor, but in some counties would yield him an enormous salary. In Luzerne county, we are informed, it would give him $10.000 per annum for a simple notice, and he is to judge as to whom they are to be served upon. He charges five dollars and the amount comes out of the state treasury. A tract may have a hundred "occupiers," and if notices were sent to each every three months, as provided in the bill the surveyor would receive from notices relating to that one tract $2000.

Section five is absurd and unmeaning. The last clause in giving the surveyor additional fees provides that his fees shall be the same as for executing a warrant of the same quantity of acres as now provided by law. The sixth section is also vicious, because it authorizes the county surveyor to act as a deputy sheriff.

DR. MOREAU MORRIS has prepared a code of rules which should be strictly followed by all those who have to deal with scarletina. The patient should be placed in a separate room and no one allowed to enter it except the nurse and physician, or to touch the clothing or bedding until it has been thoroughly disinfected. With regard to infected things Dr. Morris writes:

All clothing, bedding, and other articles not absolutely necessary for the use of the patient should be removed from the sick room. Articles used about the patient, such as sheets, pillow-cases, or clothes, must not be removed from the sick room until they have been disinfected by placing them in a tub with the following disinfecting solution: eight ounces sulphate of zinc, one ounce carbolic acid, three gallons of water. They should be soaked in this fluid for one hour, and then be thrown into boiling water and thoroughly washed. Feather and hair pillows and mattresses require fumigation, and should not be removed from the sick room until this has been done. All vessels used to receive the discharges of patients should have some of the above solution kept constantly in them, and immediately after their use be removed from the sick room and emptied. Water-closets and privies must also be disinfected daily with some of the same solution. A piece of muslin, one foot square, should be dipped in the solution and suspended in some part of the room constantly; and the same be kept in hallways adjacent to the sick room. All straw beds should be burned after use. It is advised not to use handkerchiefs about the patient, but rather old, soft rags, which should be immediately burned after use. The ceilings and side walls of the sick room should be thoroughly cleansed and lime-washed whenever the patient has been removed therefrom.

THOSE who stickle for the purity and efficiency of our naval administration are invited to ponder these facts. The United States steamer Tennessee had engines placed in her which cost the government $710,000. These engines propelled the ship just five and a half knots an hour. When it was attempted to increase the revolutions to thirty turns per minute and the speed of the ship to six knots the brasses grew so hot and the machinery so crazy that the whole structure was endangered. At last, on her return from a voyage of 1,500 miles, it was concluded to remove the machinery and put in new compound engines. This work is now being done by a firm which is to get $300,000 and the old engines. These old engines are offered for $35,000, without finding buyers. Government pays $710,000 for what nobody else will pay $35,000 for. How is that for economy?—*World.*

James W. Grimes was the founder of the Republican party in the State of Iowa. He was elected Governor, then Senator twice. He voted against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and resigned in 1868, when he went to Southern Europe and remained there until this summer, when he returned home to die. Only about three days before his death he met a distinguished general officer of the late war and said to him in conversation; "Grant's Administration is the most contemptible in imbecility and most scandalous in corruption which has ever oppressed the American people or disgraced the American Goverament.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The workmen in the mines of the Rothschilds, at Wiltkowits, in Moravia, enraged at the nonpayment of their wages, attacked the office of the superintendent; gaining entrance, they burst open the safe and appropriated its contents, then demolished the building. The soldiers were called out and fired on the rioters. Four were killed and fifty wounded. Order has been restored. The mines are guarded by the military.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate on Wednesday of last week the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, regulating the qualifications of teachers of public schools.

By Mr. Anderson, supplement to act relating to liens of mechanics and others upon buildings.

By Mr. Randall, act repealing act of 28th March, 1868, regulating rate of interest, and revising act of 2d March, 1823, reducing rate from eight to six per cent.

A resolution of Mr. Billingfelt was adopted, that bills shall be messaged to the house in the order of their passage, and no priority given unless specially ordered by the senate.

Mr. Dill introduced a bill which passed as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted etc.*, That in all cases heretofore as well as hereafter, when the common law form of adopting a child by deed has been practically done, it shall be lawful in proof of due execution in proper offices for recording of deeds in the county where the adopting parent resides at the date of its execution, and a duly certified copy thereof shall be received in evidence with the same force and effect as the record of adoption would have in the mode provided in the act to which this is a supplement.

In the House a bill was passed to incorporate the Sullivan anthracite company.

Agreeably to order, the house proceeded to the consideration of bill No. 1148, entitled "an act to reorganize the congressional districts of Pennsylvania in accordance with the act of congress approved February 2, 1872."

Mr. Latta and Mr. Brockway desired a postponement of the bill until Wednesday next, contending that there had not been sufficient time afforded since the bill was reported to examine the same.

Mr. Hewitt insisted upon proceeding at once to consider the bill.

The house resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. M'Junkin in the chair for the purpose of considering the bill.

The first section having been read, a motion was made by Mr. Brockway that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Which was agreed to, and the speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. M'Junkin reported as instructed.

On the question, shall the committee have leave to sit again?

Mr. Hewitt hoped that leave would not be granted, but that the bill would receive consideration at this time. The public demands that this bill shall receive speedy consideration.

The motion was further discussed by Messrs. Moore, Mitchell (Tioga), Mahon, Hancock, Brockway, Lawson, and Elliott.

The question was decided in the negative

Mr. Brockway said according to the bill reported by the committee one republican would count equal to two democrats. The average excess of population in the proposed democratic districts is 16,343. He presented the figures and geographical inconsistencies of each district, and favored the pending amendment.

Mr. M'Connell pronounced the bill as it came from the committee unfair, unjust and illiberal. On a majority of less than twenty thousand it gives the dominant party over two thirds of the entire delegation in congress, and such injustice will never be sustained and endorsed by the people of the state.

The title was read and agreed to, when the house adjourned.

In the Senate on Thursday of last week the following bill passed.

Senate No. 622, supplement to the Susquehanna boom company. Mr. Dill amended, making the boomage charges ninety-five cents, and making the bill go into effect April 15, 1872.

The bill pending for a convention to revise and amend the constitution was discussed at some length, and after being amended by Messrs Billingfelt, Buckalew and Wallace, was passed finally.

This bill provides for the election on the second Tuesday of October next, of 152 delegates, twenty of which shall be elected in the State at large, each voter voting for not more than ten candidates and the twenty having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected; the other delegates (132) to be elected from the different senatorial districts.

The tickets to be voted for members at large of the convention shall have on the outside the words "delegates at large," and the tickets to be voted for district members of the convention shall have on the outside the words "district delegates," and on the inside the names of the candidates dvoted for.

The Convention is to meet in the hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on the second Friday in November, and shall have power to propose to the citizens of the Commonwealth for their approval or rejection, a new constitution or amendments to the present one. One third of the members shall have the right to require separate and distinct submision to the popular vote of any amendment proposed.

The 9th article of the present constitution known as the "declaration of right" shall however remain unchanged.

The convention shall not create, establish or submit any proposition for the establishment of a court or courts with exclusive equity jurisdiction.

The entire compensation and allowance to each member of the convention shall be as follows: For salary, seven hundred and fifty dollars; for mileage, ten cents per mile circular, not to be allowed at more than two sessions; for postage, stationery and contingencies, fifty dollars.

Vacancies are to be filled by the members at large who shall have been voted for by the majority of voters in the district where the vacancy occurs.

In the House the boom bill from the senate being on the speaker's table, a motion was made by Mr. Noyes to suspend the rules and lay the same upon the table, which was not agreed to—yeas 46, nays 50, being less than two thirds.

In the Senate on Friday last the following bills were passed.

Senate No. 1447, entitled an act relative to incorporated companies, fo voting of stock and increasing their stock, as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted etc.*, That hereafter it shall and may be lawful for any person holding or owning shares of stock in any incorporated companies at any time prior to elections, either by transfer on the books or by certificate with transfer thereon, to vote said stock at such election, each share being entitled to one vote, and any increase of stock shall be divided pro rata among the stockholders, and all laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Supplement to an act entitled an act relative to limitations, approved the 16th day of December, 1869, as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be enacted etc.*, That the act entitled an act relative to limitations, approved the 16th day of December, 1869, shall not apply to any case where a fund or property is directed, by will or otherwise, to be devoted to any charitable or benevolent purpose, and the fund or property is to be applied to such purpose upon the happening of some future contingency, condition or event.

An act relating to the stock and bonds of railroad and canal companies, merged or proposing to merge, and held by executors, guardians or trustees, as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted etc.*, That it shall and may be lawful for any executor, guardian or trustee holding the stock and bonds, or either, of any railroad or canal company which may be authorized to merge and consolidate with, or which has been merged and consolidated with, any other railroad or canal company, to agree for and in respect to the said stock and bonds, or either, so held by them, to the terms and conditions of such proposed or actual merger, and to accept in lieu or exchange for said stock and bonds, or either, but to be held in like trusts, the stock and bonds, or either, of the company so merging, or formed by such merger and consolidation.

The House was not in session.

In the Senate on Monday last a communication addressed to the governor by C. D. Brigham was read, in which he declined the nomination to the office of auditor general.

The bill passed providing for the election of Auditor General and Surveyor General by the people.

In the House nothing of general interest transpired.

In the Senate on Tuesday on motion of Mr. Ward, senate bill 196, entitled an act to provide rooms for meetings of conventions of school directors and to fix the salaries of county superintendents was taken up and passed.

The bill gives superintendents two dollars for each school under them and one dollar for each square mile of the county, no salary to be less than $1000 except in counties where there are less than 100 schools.

Mr. Gray offered a resolution extending the date for final adjournment to Thursday, April 4. which was passed.

In the House a bill was passed to extend a certain act regulating medical practice to Columbia county.

Joint resolution from the senate to extend the time of final adjournment until Thursday, April 4, was taken up from the speaker's table, and concurred in. A bill was passed to exempt the parsonage of the Presbyterian and of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Danville, from taxation, except for state purposes.

CONGRESS.

In the House, Mr. Wood, of New York, moved to suspend the rules so as to have the House pass a resolution calling upon the Treasurer of the United States to take instant means to relieve the public want of a circulating medium, there being a cash balance of $221,868,745 in the Treasury. The House refused to suspend the rules.

The Senate wasted another day on Wednesday of last week over Conkling's resolution calling on the President to communicate to the Senate the number of recommendations for office made by Senators from New York, Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska. In the House only one or two bills of minor importance were passed, the whole of the day being spent in debate while in committee of the whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill.

Neither the House nor the Senate did much of importance on Thursday of last week. In the latter the Legislative Appropriation bill elicited some discussion on the question of salaries, and the bill as amended was passed. In the House a bill was passed paying the State of Kansas $337 000 for expenses incurred during the war.

In the Senate on Friday last Mr Trumbull made a personal explanation respecting his connection with the McArdle case. The Tariff bill of the Finance Committee was debated, Messrs. Sherman and Scott making elaborate speeches. The Chairman of the Finance Committee declared that to have a reduction of $21,000,000 it would be taken off textile fabrics.

In the House a resolution was offered and adopted instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the alleged combination of railroad interests known as the Southern Improvement Company, and designed to control the transportation of oil from the oil regions to the seaboard.

In the Senate on Monday last Mr. Conkling's resolution calling upon the President for information as to recommendations for office made by Senators from certain States was taken up.

In the Senate on Tuesday the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay $190,000 prize money to the officers and crew of the Kearsarge was passed. Mr. Corbett called up his bill to facilitate specie payments by compelling the banks to hold their reserves in coin. The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to provide for reporting and publishing the debates of Congress, which was amended and passed. A resolution making the fiscal year commence on the 1st of January was adopted. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Appropriation bill.

NEWS

The Montgomery county Alms House was destroyed by fire last week and six paupers were burned to death.

Jay Gould has resigned the Presidency and Directorship of the Erie R. R. and the road is now in the hands of an honest and able administration.

A boy convict, named Justice Dunn, 16 years of age, on Sunday evening, as he was being locked up in his cell in the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, stabbed and killed his keeper, Samuel Calvert, with a shoe-knife. The motive of the murder was revenge, Calvert having punished him for infraction of rules.

The French Assembly puts its foot down on the International. The bill for the suppression of that organization passed the Assembly without amendment. Persons holding office in the International, or having any connection with that body, will be liable to fine, imprisonment, and deprivation of civil and domestic rights.

Final battle is said to have been given by Prince Thiers of France's renunciation of the commercial treaty with England.

There was a lively scene in the English House of Commons last Tuesday when Sir Charles Dilke's resolution to investigate the expenses of the crown came up. The proposed inquiry—besides the civil list, the duties of sheriffs attached to the crown, and the income and expenditure of the Queen—embraces the income of the Prince of Wales, the cost of court ceremonies, royal yachts and journeyings to and fro, and even the amounts expended by the Queen in making presents to her friends. Mr. Auberon Herbert seconded the motion. Finally, upon a division being called for, 271 members returned to express their aversion to the motion by their vote, while only two votes were recorded in its favor.

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PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS

THE COLUMBIAN.

Bloomsburg, Friday, March 22, 1872.

FRANK COOLEY,
ASSISTANT EDITOR.

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

	North.	South.
Mail	10:57 A. M.	5:18 P. M.
Accommodation	8:15 A. M.	10:29 P. M.
Express	6:8 P. M.	9:37 A. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION.

Going North.	Going South.
6:8 P. M.	10:11 A. M.

LOCAL.

LOST.—A pair of eye glasses, steel frame. A suitable reward will be paid at this office for their recovery.

BISHOP HOWE administered the rite of confirmation at Centralia on Friday evening last.

WE are under obligations to Hon. Carl Schurz for copies of his speeches on the French Arms job.

E. H. LITTLE has sold his property at the corner of Rock and Iron Streets to Jacob Millard for $1,700.

THE youngsters of Bloom have opened the season of marble playing, but it has thus far been a pursuit of pleasure under difficulties.

IT costs the West Chester Normal School about $1,000 a year for gas.—*Ex.*

Does this include the salaries of the teachers?

IT will be a risky experiment for our young lady friends to wear their spring dresses on Easter, unless the weather adopts a milder tone than it has hitherto.

THE fellow who threatened Queen Victoria's life recently, held a petition in one hand and presented a pistol, demanding of the Queen to "sign or die." She postponed the matter, *sine die.*

ANY person desiring a strong healthy boy, to be bound until eighteen years of age can hear of such a boy at this office. He has been living on a farm for two years past.

IF you want to talk heavy science, say "protoxyd of hydrogen" instead of ice. It sounds bigger, and not one man in a thousand will know what you mean.

FROM the first of March to the first of June it is now illegal to catch pike in any way whatever, under a penalty of $5, and *possession* is *prima facie* evidence against any person.

THE legislature has decided to adjourn on the 4th of April. From the business yet remaining to be transacted it is almost certain that a postponement to a later date will be necessary.

AT the sales of real estate in this town on Saturday last, the property of Genl. Ent was bought in by his widow for $10,650. The residence of the late C. H. Doebler was purchased by E. H. Little for $1,030.

THERE was another sharp snow squall on Sunday last and during its continuance the air was filled with floating flakes. Sol, however, is too much for snow and the ground was white but a short time.

WORK has already begun on the ruins of the Exchange Hotel and the rubbish is being rapidly removed. This really looks like business and we may expect to see that "aching void" filled by a substantial and ornamental building before another year.

A SUNBURY paper says that Mr. Solomon Stroh of that place, whilst making an incision in the shoulder of a horse cut upon a hard substance which proved, upon investigation, to be a silver five cent piece of 1851. How it got there is what is puzzling Mr. Stroh and Sunbury generally.

IT having been stated that Harrisburg is to have a Board of Trade, some cynic proposes that the price of Legislative votes in public and private bills be published daily and thus enable citizens in all parts of the State to estimate very nearly their expenses in getting a bill passed.

THE income tax is to be continued this year and we regret that our income does not justify us in getting as indignant and disgusted as we otherwise might. United action on the part of delinquent subscribers would enable us in a short time to become "frightfully" angry.

THERE is a law prohibiting the tearing down of posters and hand-bills which is probably not known to some persons. There is too much of this kind of thing done in Bloomsburg and it would be well for those who have defaced or destroyed bills to deny themselves in future or they may come to grief. A word to the wise is (or ought to be) sufficient.

WE have received a work on the Principles of Education, by Emma Garfield, designed for the use of Teachers, Schools and Students. The selection of pieces, both prose and verse, covers an extended range of subjects and styles, and embraces many of the gems of literature. The book is well bound, printed on tinted paper and is a very compact work, well adapted for the purposes of its compilation.

THE bill to prevent the selling or giving away of intoxicating liquors during the time the polls are open on election day has become a law and, at ensuing elections, thirsty individuals will govern themselves accordingly. The penalty for breaking this law is one hundred days imprisonment and five hundred dollars fine, and constables are to enforce the law under the same penalty.

IT is said that within the last six years drunkenness has greatly decreased in Sweden, and the cause assigned is the substitution of Friday for Saturday as pay day. A working day immediately following pay day seems to have prevented many from spending their time and money in debauch. A trial of this plan would be advisable in many places in this country, where large numbers of men are employed whose Saturday nights are given over to drinking and rioting.

CORN is already knee-high in Texas and other crops are well developed. Reads well up here where the only crops so far are colds in the head and an occasional growth of rheumatism.

WEDNESDAY last was a genuine March day, cold and blustering. The sun shone occasionally but furnished no more heat than a copper kettle. Sap does not run up, nor ice in the river run down as yet. "Come *gentle* Spring."

IN Scranton, it has been discovered that a member of the Order of the Knights of Pythias, in that city, is a woman in disguise. The discovery was made while the lady was being initiated into the mysteries of the third degree.

A MAN having, as Artemus Ward once said, "considerable liquor concealed about his person" was found on Saturday in an alley way near Centre St., having established his lodgings upon the cold, cold ground. He was escorted to the lock-up by Chief of Police Geddis.

HERE'S comfort for farmers. It is highly probable that scare crows may perish from the face of the earth and be no more known of men. A down easter has invented an exposive in the shape of a grain of corn. The crow gobbles the grain which instantly explodes and blows the top of his head off. Which is good.

WILD pigeons have not yet been seen in any number in the county, a few scattered flocks only having made their appearance. The vast corn and grain fields of the West offer greater attractions for them and it is not probable that they will ever visit us in such numbers as of old.

A LIGHT vote was polled at the election of Judges and Inspectors of election for Bloomsburg, on Friday last. The following were elected: East Bloomsburg, Judge, John Laycock; Inspectors, William Kramer and J. S. Evans; West Bloomsburg, Judge, T. J. Morris; Inspectors, John M. Clark and J. K. Eyer.

WASHINGTON county, Ga., with a population of 6,000, does not owe a cent and has not a prisoner in jail.—*Ex.*

Columbia county, Pa., with a population of nearly 20,000, does not owe a cent and has over $7,000 in the Treasury, whilst there has not been a prisoner in jail for weeks. The last one left on account of his solitude.

ADVERTISING, as the means of prosperity, is not so well understood as it should be. Nothing can take its place. It is a fact that no one who has advertised liberally and systematically has felt like disputing that it was the best spent money he put into his business. As a horse was never made fat by a single bushel of oats, so a single advertisement is never a test of the benefits of advertising. The man with genuine wares to sell who has advertised them in the right way without success would be a curiosity.

WE can not feel that the operation is a pleasing one to contemplate—the replanting of a tooth—but the thing has been done, and is a triumph of surgical skill. When the tooth is loose and painful, with swelling at the gum, it is taken out, the diseased parts scraped from the roots, while the healthy portions of mucous membrane attached to the neck of the tooth are not removed. It is then washed in carbolic acid. The socket from which the tooth was drawn is also cleansed, the tooth replaced, and in many instances takes root, and in a fortnight becomes as serviceable as the other teeth. This is a remarkable illustration of vital force.

ON Friday morning last Edward C. Green, a school teacher at Centralia, entered his school room and found there three men waiting for him. After the ordinary salutations and a few commonplace remarks about the weather, Mr. Green stooped to examine the fire in the stove, when he was suddenly knocked senseless by a heavy blow on the head and then beaten in a terrible manner; one of his ears having been cut off. A little girl who was in the school room was threatened with death if she gave the alarm, whereupon she fainted. Mr. Green's revolver was taken from him during the assault. He now lies in a state of insensibility. Several arrests of suspected parties have been made but the girl who was in the school house at the time, testified at the hearing that the parties arrested were not the guilty ones.

THE new Bloomsburg Brass Band, under the leadership of A. W. Monroe, made its first appearance on Saturday evening last and marched through the streets of town. The playing was good and elicited much commendation. We are glad to know that Bloomsburg is no longer to be without music, and there is no doubt that there is musical ability enough in the Band to make it a thoroughly good one and such we predict it will be. On Monday the Band went to Plymouth to take part in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, and upon their return played an air or two on Main Street. There are eighteen members, eight of whom belonged to the old Band. The following are the officers: President, A. W. Monroe; Secretary, Daniel Laycock; Treasurer, Jacob Evans. Success to them all.

THE boards in front of Mr. David Lowenberg's new store, on Main street, have been removed and an opinion can now be formed as to the future appearance of the building. The panes of glass in the windows are 110 inches high and 56 inches wide, of French polished plate and of great thickness. The door and window frames which were made by the Bloomsburg Lumber Company, under the direction of Wm. Saunders, are very large and heavy, and when handsomely painted will look finely. The front is by far the most striking in town and will undoubtedly affect to a great extent, the character of other buildings hereafter erected on the street. The plans were furnished by Louis Bernard and the builder was John S. Sterner. Both gentlemen are entitled to much credit for their labors. When Mr. Lowenberg has completed the work outside and put into position the handsome counters for the inside, he need not fear comparison with any building in the valley. We shall allude further to the subject when work is finished and fully open to criticism.

The sums contributed in England for the relief of the Chicago sufferers amount to $800,000.

The House of Representatives of Maine has passed a bill permitting women over twenty five years of age to vote at Presidential elections.

Gen. David M. Stanton, Internal Revenue Collector for the Fifth Maryland District, was arrested in Baltimore on Monday evening, on the charge of being a defaulter for from $20,000 to $30,000.

St. Patrick's Day was very generally observed. In New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Richmond, Va., Charleston and other cities, there were military and civic parades, and other demonstrations. Nothing to mar the harmony of the day is reported.

THIRTY FIVE farmers of Chester county, have signed a protest to the Legislature against the passage of a law for the destruction of noxious weeds. The question naturally arises as to what "noxious weeds" are worth there and what they use them for.

THE *Republican* of this town states in its last issue that no arrests have been made of persons suspected of the recent assault on Edward C. Green in Centralia. This is untrue; six persons have already been arrested on suspicion but not identified as the guilty party. The remainder of the *Republican's* article is beneath contempt.

IF a teaspoonful of genuine ground coffee be thrown into a tumblerful of cold water it will float upon the surface of the water, while the substances usually used in adulterating coffees will sink under the same circumstances. If, when the suspected coffee is thrown up on cold water, part sinks at once the sample is quite sure to be adulterated.

A terrible affair occurred near Buckhorn on Friday last, at the residence of Levi Cox. Mr. Cox and his family were away from home and his aged mother was left alone in the house. The building, from some cause, took fire and was destroyed and Mrs. Cox perished in the flames. It not known how the fire originated, but, as Mrs. Cox was known to be a great smoker of tobacco, there is a probability that she may have dropped a match upon the bed. She was very infirm and perfectly unable to help herself. Her charred and blackened body was recovered from the ruins and given Christian burial.

THE value of the average Ohioan would seem to be double that of an inhabitant of this State. The price established for a citizen of the former State, when killed by a railroad is $10,000, whilst here it is but $5,000. Persons desirous of smashing themselves in railroad disasters will benefit their families materially by stepping across the line. It is of course impossible to set a fixed value on human life which will give perfect satisfaction, for although an estimable private citizen may be worth more than the sum determined, yet it would be difficult to estimate what a Radical politician would fetch in any market, if sold at his actual worth to the community.

SOMEBODY said that the "ground hog" had been a failure this year. I can not assent to any such assertion. The "ground hog" knows what he is about, and returned to the warmth and domesticity of his hole in the ground on the 2nd of February with a perfect foresight of the weather for the next six weeks. It is true we have not had many snow or rain or sleet storms since then, but the weather has been for the most part intensely cold, the ground is said to be frozen from fifteen inches to two feet, now at the end of six weeks, and if that is not winter, then I don't want to see one. The notification of six weeks of cold weather from February 2nd has not been falsified this year.

AN OLD 'US.

ON the 4th day of March, A. D., 1870 an act "to define the limits and organize the Town of Bloomsburg" was approved by the Governor. It was provided therein that the Town Council should be elected on the second Tuesday of April, annually; and that at the October election, two constables, two assessors, three auditors, and when necessary, Justices of the Peace and assistant assessors should at that election be chosen. School Directors were to continue to be chosen therein, pursuant to the General school laws; which, as the town of Bloomsburg, is neither a "ward," "city" or "borough" would seem to be in October, as it is to be at the same time and place that elections are held for supervisors and constables.

On the 17th day of April, A. D. 1869, an act had been approved abolishing spring elections throughout the State. And such was the law when "The Bloomsburg Act" was passed. It made no provision for the election of the officers of the election, consequently by the law as it then stood, they would be elected in October. But inasmuch as there was no provision on the subject, when, on the 28th of June, A. D. 1871, the law repealing the October election law was approved, all city, borough, ward, township and election officers were thenceforward to be chosen on the third Friday in March. It was therein provided however, that the act of 28th June, 1871, "should not apply to any election provided for by special laws since the act of April 17th, 1869." "The Bloomsburg Act" being one of such *special laws*, and all the town officers except officers of election having been provided for by it, it follows that the "officers of election" only can be chosen by us in March.

Thus we have three elections annually, viz: In March, officers of election. In April, the Town Council. In October, town, county and State officers, and congressmen; and every four years in November, a President and Vice President of the United States. Is that not a little too much election?

WHO KNOWS?

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey have entered into an agreement uniting and consolidating all their interests under which equal dividends are to be paid upon the stock of the two companies. The ordinary and current business of each company is to continue to be transacted by the officers of each company as heretofore, subject to the general control of a joint committee. The roads represent a joint capital of over $120,000,000.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE.

—A map of busy life,
—Its fluctuations and vast concerns."

CI.

Hog Law.

A good many years ago, when George F. Boal was practising law in Muncy, Mr. Cotner of Muncy Creek came into his office one day, and said: "Mr. Boal, I come in just to know what the *rale* hog law is." "Well, sir," replied the quick witted lawyer, "I think Mr. Cotner, the *rale* hog law is to have good fences." Mr. Boal was perhaps as nearly right, and conveyed as much information in that one sentence, as if he had spent half an hour in explaining to his client the actual condition of the statutes respecting "swine."

Like "Fish" and "Game" and "Birds" the laws relating to "swine" are in a similarly anomolous condition; the regulations being different for different counties, and requiring, like the subjects above mentioned, some competent legislative attention. The different condition of the country from that in which it was one hundred and sixty-six years ago, when the statute digested in Purdon became law, seems to require different individual duties, and bestow corresponding rights. And indeed, looking at the foot notes in Purdon, it has often been a mooted question, whether there is any hog law, *rale* or other, in Columbia county, so my endeavor will be to show what is the exact condition of the law, so far as we are concerned.

In the year 1700, 1 Smith 13, the General Assembly as it was then called, passed "an act for regulating and maintaining fences;" wherein it was provided "that all corn fields and grounds kept for inclosures, shall be well fenced with fence at least five feet high, of sufficient rail or logs, and close at the bottom;" and any person not having such fence who should hurt, kill, or damage any horse, kine, sheep, hogs or goats, trespassing upon his premises should be liable to the owner of said cattle, for all damages. And that, if any of the animals aforesaid, broke into an inclosure having such sufficient fence then the owner of the cattle was to make good all the damages to the owner of the inclosure; if by the view of two persons for that purpose appointed by the county court, the fence shall be found and approved to be of the aforesaid "height and sufficiency."

Previously to this, but at the same session, the Assembly passed "an act for restraining of swine from running at large," and which is referred to in the Fence Act; but it was repealed on the 17th of October, 1701, and is not found in the law books. Then in 1705, an act was passed, entitled, "An act to prevent the running of swine at large," but which was limited in its effects to the territory "within fourteen miles of the navigable waters of the river Delaware;" and within that compass "all swine, hog or hogs, shoat or shoats, or pigs without rings in their noses sufficient to prevent their turning up the ground, and triangular or three cornered yokes or bows about their necks, and to extend at least six inches from the angular point or corner," were liable to be killed, taken, driven, or carried away by any person upon whose lands within the prescribed limits, they were found trespassing. 1 Smith 70.

On the 10th of May, 1729, the Assembly passed "A supplement to the act entitled An act to prevent the running of swine at large," whereby the original was "extended throughout the province of Pennsylvania;" "Forasmuch as the country is become more populous, and it appears necessary to provide the same remedy for the inhabitants living in the other parts of this province." 1 Smith 176. On the same 10th day of May, 1729, 1 Smith 173, was also passed "An act for erecting of Pounds in each township of this Province;" but the wording of the act extends only to the taking "up any stray horse or horses, cattle or sheep, trespassing within the inclosure," of the taker. And on the 4th day of March, 1763, 1 Smith 257, was passed, "An act concerning cattle, horses, and sheep, trespassing within this province;" and reciting that the laws heretofore made "have proved ineffectual." And although "swine" are not mentioned in the acts, yet they may be held to be included, for we have already seen that in an act passed in 1700, "For regulating and maintaining fences," 1 Smith 13, they say horse, kine, sheep, hogs or goats, and refer to them subsequently in the same act collectively, as "said cattle." So that under the head of "cattle" the Assembly may have intended to include "swine."

On the 27th day of March, 1781, 2 Smith 96, was passed "An act to regulate fences, and to appoint appraisers in each township in the counties of Bedford, Northumberland, Westmoreland, Washington and Fayette, and to encourage the raising of swine." The preamble sets forth that, "Whereas by an act of General Assembly of the late province of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act for erecting of Pounds in each township," passed the tenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine, and an act entitled "An act concerning cattle, horses and sheep," passed the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and sixty three, the heights of a lawful fence therein mentioned (to wit: four feet and a half high,) are found to be insufficient. And whereas a supplement to an act, entitled "An act to prevent swine running at large, passed the tenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine, is found to be injurious to great part of the frontier counties of this State for remedy whereof," it was enacted, that worm fences must be four feet and a half high, with sufficient stakes and riders added thereon—that it shall not be lawful thereafter to kill, take or carry away any swine, shoat or pig, but in case of trespassing through or over any lawful fence, to take and impound the same, and recover damages as directed in the act. It provided for the election, on the third Saturday of March, yearly, of two substantial freeholders to be appraisers of damages and fence viewers; prescribed their duties and form of oath, fixed their wages at "three shillings per day," and their fine for a refusal to serve, at "twenty shillings;" and in case of such refusal, authorized any two Justices of the county to appoint others; and set forth in the eighth section, the powers of the said doewers; and finally, in the tenth section, repealed the "supplement" of 10th May, 1729, to the act entitled "An act to prevent swine running at large," the "act for erecting pounds" of 10th May, 1729, and the act entitled "An act concerning cattle, horses, and sheep," of March 4th, 1765, so far as they were altered or supplied by this act of 27th March, 1781, so far as respected the counties named in the act.

So that on the passage of the act of 1781, rings and yokes were no longer required on swine running at large in Northumberland county.

But, on the 7th of March, 1800, 3 Smith 417, the Legislature repealed the act of 27th March, 1781, so far as it related to Northumberland county.

The effect of that repeal is to revive the authority of the supplement of May 10th, 1729, to the act of 1705, also the act for erecting pounds, of May 10th, 1729, also the act concerning cattle, horses and sheep of March 4th, 1763. In 1813 Columbia county was erected out of part of Northumberland county, and of course all laws in force in the mother county are binding upon us, unless they are repealed, or we have been excepted from their operation. Therefore the law is, that rings and yokes are required for swine in Columbia county, the fences are regulated by the sixth section of the act of 10th May, 1729, whereby they "shall be esteemed lawful or sufficient, though they be not close at the bottom, so that the distance from the ground to the bottom thereof, exceed not nine inches, and that they be four feet and a half high, and not under." 1 Smith 173. And the county court is to appoint the viewers of fences, as per act of 1700, 1 Smith 13. whenever damages are claimed for trespassing swine, either by the land owner, or by the owner of the swine.

In is usually understood to be the law, that township auditors are the fence viewers in such cases; but a reference to the act in question, 11th March, 1842, P. L., 62, shows that it has reference only to line or partition fences and not to their sufficiency as to trespassing cattle. So too, the act of 1700, relating to fences, given in Purdon 475, pl. 1., is certainly not law, being superseded by the general act of 10th May, 1729, 1 Smith 173, Sec. 6, as given above; and such, in regard to fences, seems to be the opinion of the Supreme Court in Gregg vs. Gregg, 5 P. F. S., 227, and there we leave the question.

NISI PRIUS.

MARRIAGES.

DRAKE—FORCE—On the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. N. Spear, Mr. John Drake, to Miss Matilda Jane Force, both of Fishingcreek.

GORDNER—SNYDER—On the 7th inst., by John Lore, Esq., Mr. Poulard Gordner, to Miss Sarah Snyder, both of Lycoming county, Pa.

GREENLY—WELLIVER—On the 14th inst., by the same, Mr. Wm. Greenly, to Miss Martha A. Welliver, both of Lycoming county, Pa.

RIDER—STACKHOUSE—On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. Jeremiah Rider, to Miss Araminta Stackhouse, of Columbia county, Pa.

SHOEMAKER—HERMAN—On the 7th inst., by Rev. Wm. P. Eyer, Mr. J. P. Shoemaker, to Miss Sarah E. Herman, both of Lycoming county.

REINBOLD—NUSS—On the 29th ult., by the same, Mr. Daniel Reinbold, of Ringtown, Pa., to Miss Magdalena Nuss, of Mainville, Pa.

DEATHS.

DILS—In Sugarloaf twp., on the morning of the 16th, inst., Mary Ann, wife of John Dils, aged 32 years, 11 months and 2 days.

Tears my dearest wife has left us,
Here on angels' wings of love,
Where the blessed are free from suffering
In our Saviour's courts above.

ENT—In Light Stree, on the 13th inst., Peter Herbert, son of the late Wm. M. Ent, and Rosanna Ent, aged 1 years, 6 months and 8 days.

SMITH—In Briarcreek on Jan. 3rd, Margaret, wife of J. C. Smith, aged 60 years, 5 months and 5 days.

SMITH—In Briarcreek, on the 13th ult., Margaret, wife of John W. Smith, aged 30 years and 7 months.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.40
Rye "	75
Corn "	45
Oats, "	40
Flour per barrel	8.00
Cove seed	5.50
Flaxseed	1.70
Butter	30
Eggs	10
Tallow	10
Potatoes	50
Dried Apples	17
Hams	17
Sides and Shoulders	13
Land per pound	15
Hay per ton	25.00

FOR RENT.—Two rooms over J. H. Maize's Grocery, opposite Brown's Hotel, suitable for office or Tailor Shop. Apply to J. H. Maize. no12:2

FOR RENT.—Two fine rooms over the office of Robert F. Clark, on Main St. Apply to Mrs. W. H. Eat, opposite the Forks Hotel. 4:

LOW & ROBBINS at Orangeville makes the neatest, cheapest and best Platform Spring Wagons and buggies in the country.

AARON WOLFE will offer at public sale a fine lot of Horses, on the 30th of March, in this town. Lovers of good horses will take notice. no2:2

THE next term of Third Street Graded School will commence on Monday, April the 1st, by E. W. Wynkoop. no12:3

PILLS which contain antimony, quinine, and calomel, should be avoided, as severe griping pains would be their only result. The safest, surest, and best pills are *Parsons's Purgative or Anti-Billious Pills.*

FARMERS, do you want a good plow, cultivator or threshing machine? If so, give us a call. All our work is warranted as represented or no sale. Remember, we make all kinds of first-class plows among which is the "Hero" acknowledged by all farmers to be the best plow in use.

Orangeville Mf'g. Co.
Orangeville, Pa.

THE Hall in the fourth story of Browers building can be rented for the purpose of a Town Hall. It will hold Five Hundred persons and has in it a first-class Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ. Parties desiring to rent can do so by applying to

R. H. RINGLER,
ROBERT ROAN,
K. C. EST,
no12w4 Committee.

MORE than forty years have elapsed since *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* was first invented, during which time hundreds of thousands have been benefited by its use. Probably no article ever became so universally popular with all classes as *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

BROWN & JONES.—Who are they—They are an enterprising young firm lately established in Catawissa and from the astonishing amount of Dry Goods they sell it evident that the people are attracted by their low prices. They are in constant receipt of fresh goods from New York. They sell only for cash, giving the buyer every possible advantage derived from this plan. A visit to their store will convince the reader of these facts. no1-tf.

DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES: If they did, anathemas against the depleting lancet, the drastic purge, and the terrible salivants of the materia medica, would arise from every graveyard. The motto of modern medical science is "Preserve and Regulate, not destroy," and no remedy of our day is so entirely in harmony with this philanthropic logic as DR. WALKER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS. In this powerful, yet harmless restorative, dyspepsia, billous complaints, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and nerves, encounter an irresistible antidote, &c.

WHAT DYSPEPSIA MAY END IN.—Indigestion is not dangerous, say the faculty. Perhaps not in itself, while it remains mere indigestion; but look at the consequenses to which it may lead, and often does lead when it becomes a chronic disease. A spark of fire is a small thing. A pressure of the foot will put it out; a breath will extinguish it. Yet it may fire a powder mill, or kindle a flame that will consume a city. In like manner indigestion may produce gastritis, cancer of the stomach, congestion of the bowels, apoplexy, liver disease, and many other dangerous maladies. Is it not wise then, to check it in the germ? Nothing is more clearly and indisputably established than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will eradicate dyspepsia in all its stages. The true policy, however, is to extinguish it in the first stages with this wholesome, powerful, and infallible tonic and alterative. It is easier to quench a spark than a flame, and it is easier to cure dyspepsia when it is first developed, than when it has made headway by neglect, and become complicated with other aliments. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the bitters are as directly antagonistic to dyspepsia as water is to fire. There are thousand of cases on record proving this fact. The remedy is safe and agreeable. All the liquors of commerce prescribed as stimulants leave a sting behind. But the sting is taken out of the spirituous basis of this great remedy by vege able medication, and moreover, the stimulant thus medicated is of exceptional purity. Of all tonics taken as safeguards or remedies for fever and ague, billous remittents, and other epidemics, it is the only one that can uniformly be depended on.

The Secret of Captivation.—Features of Grecian mould, a well turned neck and beautifully rounded arms, are no doubt very nice things to have, and ladies who possess these charms have reason to be thankful to Mother Nature; yet, after all, the most captivating of all womanly charms is a pure, fresh and brilliant complexion. This superlative fascination any lady may secure by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, the standard beautifying preparation of the present age. It differs from all ordinary cosmetics in three most essential particulars, inasmuch as it contains no injurious ingredients, does not contract or shrivel the skin as all the astringent "blooms," "lotions" and "powders" eventually do, but produces a lasting loveliness by improving the health of the skin. Under its operation the texture of the epidermis becomes finer, and the surface soft as velvet and smooth as porcelain. Features cannot be changed, but complexions can, and it is quite certain that a lady with no other charm than a fresh and rosy complexion, will attract more admiration in company than her neighbor with a classic face but a sallow skin.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

Every nervous Young Man in the Union, will receive, free, a Recipe that will prove a blessing through life, by addressing, in confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
Box 5172 P. O. 42 Cedar St., N. Y.

Business Cards.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. (Jan4,'67.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.2'67

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with John G. Freeze, Esq., Brower's Building, Bloomsburg.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

CHARLES C. LEIDY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE ON OAK STREET, MOUNT CARMEL
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.
Collections promptly made, Conveyancing neatly executed and all other business connected with his profession carefully attended to in Montour, Northumberland and Columbia counties. m8, 1871-6.

D. LOWENBERG, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH MILITIA FUND.

DR.

To amt. assessed for 1871.	$1,277 50

CR.

By amt. due and Com. and Ex. allowed collectors

	Due.	Com.	Ex.
Beaver		2 15	19 00
Benton	17 50		3 60
Berwick		1 82	3 50
Bloom	18 00		
B. Creek	5 50		
Catawissa		2 28	11 50
Centralia	125 00		
Centre	11 50		
Conyngham	27 90		58 50
F. Creek	39 53		2 00
Franklin		1 25	2 00
G. Wood	42 00		
Hemlock	21 50		9 00
Jackson		1 27	50
Locust	34 50		
Madison		1 78	11 50
Main	12 00		3 50
Mifflin		2 48	9
Mt. Pleasant	13 01		
Montour	18 50		
Orange	8 50		50
Pine		85	1 00
R. Creek	4 00		3 00
Scott	33 00		4 50
S. Load	16 00		
By amt. due, on duplicates,			$418 03
" " commission to collectors,			15 43
" " exonerations to "			136 80
" " order paid M. E Jackson,			100 00
" " " Bowman & Jackson,			72 10
" " " C. B. Brockway,			43 90
" " paid assessors & managing fund,			100 00
" " treasurer's commission on $216,			10 80
" " balance due and paid over,			312 77
			$1,277 50

We the undersigned, Auditors of Columbia county, in the state of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that we met at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on the first day of January, A. D., 1872, and did proceed to and did settle and adjust the above account as required of us by law, and to the best of our judgment and ability.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 3d day of January, A. D., 1872.

D. J. CAMPBELL, } County
DANIEL LEE, } Auditors.

GREENWOOD SEMINARY,
AT MILLVILLE, COL. CO., PA.
The Spring Term will commence on **Monday, April 1st, 1872.** Vacation from the middle of June, to the 5th of August, when the Fall Term will open. Eleven weeks make a quarter.
For Circulars, Boarding, Terms, Tuition or other particulars, address
feb9'72-3m WM. BURGESS, Principal.

A BOOK FOR FARMERS.
"The ART of TAMING HORSES."
Explaining how to break, saddle and mount a colt, how to break a horse to harness, to make a horse lie down, follow you, and stand without hitching, also, valuable receipts for diseases. Agents wanted best terms.
W. R. CHARTER, 611 Sansom St., Philad'a.
n13-4w

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.
I desire to secure the services of a few more experienced agents, School Teachers and energetic men, to solicit for a new, popular and beautifully illustrated work, which is proven to be one of the best selling books in the market. For descriptive circular with sample pages, terms, &c., address, H. C. JOHNSON, Publisher, 608 Arch St., Philadelphia. n10-4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR
"JESUS."
BY CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D.
The greatest and most fascinating religious work ever issued. For Circulars, address U. S. PUBLISHING CO., N. Y.
Caution.—Many of the cheap

GIVEN AWAY
TO ANY BOOK AGENT,
A $5,00 GREENBACK
and a specimen of the
GREAT INDUSTRIES
OF THE UNITED STATES.
1320 PAGES AND 550 ENGRAVINGS—PRINTED IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN.
Written by 20 Eminent Authors, including HORACE GREELEY AND JOHN B. GOUGH.
Agents wanted in every town to solicit orders for this work, on liberal terms. It sells to all classes, and no family should be without it. It is a complete history of all branches of industry, processes of manufactures, etc. No like work ever before published. One agent sold 138 in eight days, another 53 in one week, another 203 in two weeks. An early application will secure a choice in territory. Full particulars and terms will be sent free, with a specimen of this great work, and a Greenback. J. B. BURR & HYDE, Hartford, Conn. n10-4w

WANTED AGENTS,
$80 to $200 per month, by selling
Great FORTUNES!
AND HOW THEY WERE MADE; OR THE STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS OF OUR SELF-MADE MEN, by J. D. McCabe, Jr.
It shows one energy, talent and patient industry have always met with success when properly exerted, and by forty eminent examples, teaches how to succeed in life, and at the same time benefit mankind. Send for particulars, notices of the press and extra terms, free. Nearly ready! A new book from the pen of DIO LEWIS, America's most popular lecturer and writer on health.
The world-wide reputation of the author, and the large sale of all his previous works, cannot fail to secure an immense demand for this, his latest and best.
n10-4w GEO. MACLEAN, Publisher, Philadel'a.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
BARGAINS.
—:o:—
GREAT
CLOSING OUT
OF
WINTER GOODS.

In order to make room for Spring Goods I will close out the balance of my

FRENCH MERINO,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
WINTER POPLINS,
AND
WINTER SHAWLS.
at great bargains.

FURS AT COST.

ALEXANDER KID GLOVES, at $1.

J. & P. COATS' Cotton 80 cts. per doz.

M. P. LUTZ'S.

MAIN STREET,
NEXT TO COURT HOUSE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

NEW DRUG STORE.
CHRIS. A. KLEIM

Having purchased the business of E. P. Lutz now offers at the old stand, a choice assortment of

DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY SOAPS,
BRUSHES, &c., &c.

And a general assortment of the choicest goods usually found in first class establishments.
Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes Carefully Compounded.
On Sundays, open from 8 a. m., to 10 a. m., and from 2 p. m., to 4 p. m.
GERMAN AND ENGLISH SPOKEN.
feb 9'72-tf

ANNOUNCEMENT!
THE BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE
AND
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
will open on
MONDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1872,
under the entire control of the
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
They have selected as Principal of the Institution
CHARLES G. BARKLEY,
a gentleman whose qualifications have been fully tested and proved in the NINE YEARS in which he has had charge of the schools of the County as Superintendent; and they ask and have a right to demand for him and the Institution, the confidence and support of our own citizens, and of the friends of the enterprise and of education everywhere. In point of comfort, convenience and beauty of buildings and surroundings, no school in the State surpasses this; and we are determined it shall not be second in the kind, quality and thoroughness of its discipline and culture.
The winter session of twelve weeks will commence on
Monday, January 8th, 1872,
and close
MARCH 28th.
The Spring session of twelve weeks will begin
MONDAY, APRIL 8TH,
and close
JUNE 28TH.
EXPENSES:
Tuition and Boarding, including washing and heat, for the session of twelve weeks, $60 00.
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.
Tuition for day pupils, one dollar per week. In the model school, from fifty to eighty cents per week. Music, Drawing, Painting, &c., extra other half at the middle of the session.
J. G. FREEZE, Secretary. L. B. RUPERT, President.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county the undersigned administrator, &c., of the estate of Lemuel W. Roberts, late of Sugarloaf township, in said county, dec'd, will expose to public sale on the premises, on
SATURDAY, MARCH 23D, 1872,
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: A certain tract of land situate in Sugarloaf township, in said county
CONTAINING 17 ACRES
more or less, adjoining lands of Samuel Roberts on the north, lands of Franklin Nagle on the east, lands belonging to the heirs or John Fritz on the south, and lands of Daniel Roberts on the west. Whereon is erected a one and one-half story
PLANK HOUSE
and out buildings.
CONDITIONS OF SALE—Ten per cent. of one fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property. One fourth of the purchase money less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps. Possession given on the purchaser securing the balance of the purchase money.
Attendance given on day of sale by
SILAS W. McHENRY,
Benton, March 1, 1872-4t Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, of Columbia county, Auditor to distribute to the parties entitled thereto the money in Court proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the property of Hannon & Farrell, will meet the parties inter

Continued from First Page.

respect, and if anything will make Judge Davis our next President, it will be his respect for civil law as demonstrated by his opinion in the Milligan decision.

Mr. Chairman, I never had my respect for the hero of New Orleans heightened more than when I read of the instance of his respect for civil power. After the battle of New Orleans he was arrested and brought before Judge Hall, for contempt of court, in refusing to obey the mandates of a writ of *habeas corpus*. The people were excited. A great victory had been won, and the people worshipped the virtor. A nation rejoiced—the people of the city were wild with enthusiasm at the deliverance from the foreign foe—and General Jackson was the hero of the day. But the letter of the law had been broken, and although surrounded by an excited populace and indignant soldiery, Judge Hall, in a trembling voice, pronounced the sentence of "Guilty!" The crowd swayed to and fro, a riot was imminent, but the grand old soldier arose and said "Fear not; the same arm which repelled the enemy will protect the deliberations of this court." The fine was paid—the violated law vindicated—nor would "Old Hickory" permit the citizens of New Orleans to reimburse him.

And yet, military chieftain as he was he but simply "followed in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, General Washington," who on all occasions curbed the military power, and made it subordinate to the civil.

Let us learn by history—follow the examples of our fathers; insist on the supremacy of the civil power over the military and we lay deep and wide the foundation for future prosperity.

Agricultural.

To Wean a Colt.

It is not necessary nor even desirable that in weaning, the colt should be removed from the mare. It is a good plan to have a closed stall or box for her colt next to each mare's stall. She can then communicate in her own way with her colt, and will not be so uneasy as she would be were it removed out of sight, nor will the colt suffer in any way. Care must be taken to give the colt water four times a day, and feed with the best of the early-cut hay, and gradually a few oats, a handful at a feed at first, until a pint twice a day is fed. Colts must be kept thriving if a good horse is wanted. The curry-comb must be used, but gently; the young animal be caressed and taught not to fear but to love its owner; to become used to the various movements made around the stable, and the various articles contained therein. It should be taught "to lead" now, if this has been neglected up to this time. If there is any danger of the mare becoming troubled with excess of milk, it must be drawn from her, and dry feed be given her until all danger is past. When she is quite dry the colt may take exercise with her, but previous to this it will be better in the stable.

The Seventh Year Rainy Season.

Mr. J. E. Hickok, of Whitesville, Missouri, writes as follows to the editor of the *Farm Journal*. We submit without comment:

"Would it not be well to draw your readers' attention to this year, 1872, as being the regular septennial rainy season? 'Being forewarned is being forearmed.' In 1858 I was farming in Illinois. We have some 40 acres of corn we could not cultivate at all. In 1865 I cultivated in the mud. *No matter how* many wet seasons intervene, I think we may surely prepare for abundance of rain every seven years. Let our farmers all strive to get their corn ground ready for the seed early and plant while fresh, before the weeds have started. Then, perhaps, one good cultivation can be given the crop, which on new lands at least, will give a fair yield. The great secret in raising a good crop of this important staple, (any season) lies in getting the young plant started ahead of the weeds, when it is comparatively easy to cultivate properly."

Raising Goslings.

A correspondent of the *Massachusetts Ploughman* gives his method as follows:

"I take in the Spring of the year a box and set it in some good place to make a nest for them. When they begin to lay, I take the eggs out and put them in cotton wool and turn them over twice a week until I set them, when I put thirteen under a goose, and when they hatch I take them and put them in a pen until they are a few days old, and feed them on dough and sods of grass; then I let them go out, but don't let them go into the water until they are two weeks old, as they are apt to get chilled when so young. The greatest trouble is getting turned upon their backs, as they will die unless turned over. At the age of four weeks they are turned out to pasture and are no more trouble. Geese are the most profitable fowls of any raised. The breed for poultry is the Bremen goose crossed with a mountain gander, as the goslings are much larger when bred in that way.

HOT-BEDS.—This is the month to make hot-beds. Early vegetables cannot be obtained without them. Such beds are so little, that they are really within the means of every farmer, and of their great advantage there can be but one opinion. Assuming that the manure has been hauled, the hot-bed frames properly set and that the heat has risen, six inches of rich sifted soil should be next used to form the seed bed; and as soon as the temperature is such as to admit of seeding lay off the bed into compartments and sow the seeds of early and late cabbages, tomatoes, egg plants, lettuce, &c,. sowing radish seed sparingly between the rows, as radishes mature early and will not therefore interfere with the later plants.

In planting an orchard, regard should be had to the proper selection of varieties from the earliest to the latest. It is well, however, not to plant too many varieties, but have the larger portion of the late keeping sorts. Kinds known to succeed well in the neighborhood should be selected.

Young trees are the best for orchard planting, many persons preferring those of only a year from the bud or graft, as these are more likely to be healthy and vigorous than older ones that have been crowded into nursery rows so long.

An English traveler asserts that where wheat is very subject to rust it is completely checked by the use of salt. He recommends about five hundred weight per acre, applied during the winter or in early spring. Who will make the experiment and let us hear the result?

Young Folks.

Choosing A Profession.

BY S. H.

It is really wonderful, to note the number of celebrities, who choose their professions at a very tender age. Lord Nelson, entered the navy when only twelve years old. The Duke of Wellington graduated from a military school at seventeen. The Duke of Marlborough, deserting the splendors of the court, sought the battlefield, when an ardent youth of fifteen. Two of our wealthy New York merchants, when only twelve years of age, engaged in the business which they still follow successfully. In fact, it seems to an observant eye, as if professions, impatient to be chosen, often select their own agents, and storming heart, hands and brain, make them captive to their will. Whitefield the celebrated preacher, was not only called, but chosen, for he composed sermons while mopping the rooms in his mother's tavern.

Many children are born with a love of adventure, and an unconquerable fondness for the sea, or the woods and fields, which they find it impossible to resist. Of this class, were Sir John Franklin the explorer, and Audubon the naturalist. Occasionally, native genius, and peculiar talents, assert themselves so plainly, that there can be no question with their possessors, as to choice of career. The Quakers were forced to acknowledge this, when they saw what the child-artist, Benjamin West, could accomplish with cat-hairs, charcoal and chalk.

But early surroundings—or the force of circumstances, decide the profession of the majority. George Stephenson, of steam engine fame, was born eight miles from Newcastle, and raised among the coal pits. When a very little boy he amused himself by making mills, and clay engines. Linnæus, the celebrated Botanist, received his taste for flowers in the little garden where he spent so many happy hours of childhood. Daniel Webster was obliged to copy law briefs and other legal documents, to partially support himself while attending school. This practice, first inclined him toward that profession he afterwards adorned so brilliantly.

Now, if any of you are free to select your own profession, unbiased by surroundings, force of circumstances or guiding talent, the world is before you. Reflect seriously, and solemnly, ere you decide upon your life's vocation. One may remedy a mistaken choice of profession, as did Sir John Hunter, the first of English surgeons, originally a carpenter, but there is always a mournful recollection of wasted time. Do not rely altogether upon your inclinations, but use judgment and discretion. Ask the advice of parents and friends. Take into consideration your habits, constitution and temperament. Aim to seek the calling you are best qualified to adapt yourself to. Determine whether natural gifts and education, have fitted you for the labor of head or hands. Be sure which kind of employment, sedentary or active, is suited to your tastes and constitution.

Then if your heart bounds with joy, at the prospect of mastering a learned profession, or if your fingers tingle to ply the mechanic's tools, let no considerations of social rank or foolish pride influence your choice. But unless, on calm reflection, you recognize in yourself a peculiar fitness for the study and practice of law, medicine or divinity, I would advise each of you who can, to first learn a trade. Many young men who are dependent upon their own exertions, acquire the art of book-keeping, as a preparatory step to business. While they always find the knowledge they acquire desirable, and valuable, they also find a lack of permanent situations. And it is a notable fact, that in a new country where book-keepers, and professional men generally, are at a discount, the carpenter, blacksmith, and even the jack-of-all-trades is at a premium, commanding plenty of work, and the best of pay. Of one thing rest assured, in learning a trade you will gain a reserve capital, and to quote plain, but homely language, "will always have something to fall back upon." Hugh Miller, the geologist and writer, first chipped the rocks as a stone mason, and if you will conscientiously select a department of labor with regard to usefulness toward God and man, you may also rise to eminence and influence.

Whatever the business of life, act well your part, and prove to the world, that the man ennobles the profession, not the profession the man!

Leaves and the Wind.

Once on a time a leaf was heard to sigh and cry, as leaves often do when a gentle wind is about. And the twigs said:

"What is the matter, little leaf?"

"The wind," said the leaf, "just told me that one day it would pull me off, and throw me to the ground to die."

The twig told it to the branch, and the branch told it to the tree. And when the tree heard it, it rustled all over, and sent word to the leaf:

"Do not be afraid, hold on tightly, and you shall not go off until you want to."

And so the leaf stopped sighing, and went on singing and rustling. And so it grew all summer long until October.

And when the bright days of autumn came, the leaf saw all the leaves around becoming very beautiful. Some were very yellow, and some were scarlet, and some were striped with colors. Then it asked the tree what it meant. And the tree said:

"All these leaves are getting ready to fly away, and they have put on these colors because of their joy."

Then the leaf began to want to go, and grew very beautiful in thinking of it. And when it was very gay in colors, it saw that the branches of the tree had no color in them, and so the leaf said:

"O branch, why are you so lead-colored, and we golden."

"We must keep on our clothes," said the tree, "for our work is not yet done, but your clothes are for a holiday, because your task is over."

Just then a little puff of wind came, and the leaf let go without thinking of it, and the wind took it up and turned it over, and then let it fall gently under the edge of a fence among hundreds of leaves, and it never waked up to tell what it dreamed of.

Patent Medicines.

AN APPEAL

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous people,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

Or suffering with any of the following Symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

A Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind,

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or *Vital Principle of Roots, Herbs, and Barks*, (or as medicinally termed Extracts,) the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their Vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others: no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases where some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per Bottle which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefitted by it will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
OR
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,
WITH
HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILL,
WILL CURE YOU.
They are the Greatest
BLOOD PURIFIERS

Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, debility of the Digestive Organs, or diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

The whole SUPREME COURT of Pennsylvania
SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, *former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania writes:*

PHILADELPHIA, March 16th, 1857.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of action in the system. Yours truly
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Hon. JAMES THOMSON, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1857.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMSON.

Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, *Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1858.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.
GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

Hon. Wm. F. Rogers, *Mayor of the City of Buffalo, N. Y.*

Mayor's Office, Buffalo, June 22, 1859.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects. WM. F. ROGERS.

Hon. James M. Wood, *Ex-Mayor of Williamsport Pa.*

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep my food in my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
Will Cure every case of
MARASMUS,
Or Wasting away of the Body.
REMEMBER
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN,
OR
SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILLS.
TWO PILLS A DOSE.
The most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handfull of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principle ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain the hold, or even assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN Remedies that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it.

These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers very where

Miscellaneous.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
IS AT
E. M. KNORR'S
CHEAPEST AD BEST
The County Affords
AT
CASH PRICES
LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS
IN BOOTS AND SHOES THIS FALL,
Come and Examine
Before Purchasing Elsewhere.
E. M. KNORR,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
September 2 1871-tf

A. J. EVANS.
READY MADE
AND
CUSTOM MADE
CLOTHING.
HE HAS THE
FINEST GOODS, LATEST STYLES
AND EMPLOYS THE
BEST WORKMEN.

For good fits and promptness in filling orders there is the place to go.

His goods are selected with care and his Custom Work will compare favorably with the best efforts of the fashionable city Dealer.

HE KEEPS A LARGE STOCK OF
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
At Astonishingly Low Prices.
Bloomsburg, Sept. 29, 1871-tf

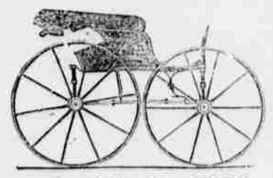
JOHN G. JACOBY'S
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY!
BERWICK, PENN A.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of Berwick, and vicinity, that he has opened a Confectionery and Bakery in

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Berwick, Pa., where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of
PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS
&c., &c., &c., &c.
BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Among the assortment will be found Cream Nuts, English Walnuts, Peanuts, Almonds, Filberts, Figs, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, Jellies of different kinds, Mustard, Catsup, Pickles, Chocolate Canned Fruit of all kinds, Corn Starch, Egg Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Cheese, Soap, Writing Paper, Agreement Papers, Envelopes,
FISH AND OYSTERS,
And produce of all kinds. Fresh Bread and Cakes every day. Ice Cream in Season. Your patronage is solicited. JOHN G. JACOBY.
Berwick, Jan 1'71-ly



CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER
Have on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every description of Wagons both
PLAIN AND FANCY
warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of
SLEIGHS
of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best materials.
An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country. jan 1'71

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES
DOWN IN PRICE
J. H. MAIZE'S,
Corner Main and Centre Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG.
A new stock of Fresh Goods just opened at MAIZE'S.
Teas, Coffees, Sugars,
SYRUPS and MOLASSES, CHEESE, MEATS, SALT, FISH, etc.
VEGETABLES, HERMETICALLY Sealed Goods,
JELLIES and PRESERVES, PICKLES,
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS.
An Elegant Assortment
OF
QUEENSWARE
Constantly on hand.
Also WOOD, WILLOW and GLASSWARE of every variety.
All my goods are of the first quality and at extremely low prices.
dec87-tf J. H. MAIZE.

AGENTS Wanted for BELDEN "The White Chief"
Twelve Years among the Wild Indians of the Plains.
The remarkable adventures of the famous WHITE CHIEF and BIG WARRIOR among the Red Skins. Thrilling accounts of Great Hunts, Hair-breadth Escapes and Terrible Conflicts with the big game and hostile tribes. Spirited descriptions of the habits and superstitions of that strange people, Their Sports, Legends, Traditions. How they Woo and Wed, Scalp, Torture, Worship, &c. New, Fresh and Popular, Price Low. It is selling by the thousands with wonderful rapidity. Agents are making from $5 to $100 per week. Choice field yet vacant. Send at once for sample chapters, illustrations and particulars to A. H. HUBBARD, Publisher,
jan27'71-tf. 409 Chestnut St., Phila.

Miscellaneous.

MILLER'S STORE.
S. H. MILLER & SON,
have removed their Store to the room formerly occupied by Mendenhall, on Main street, Bloomsburg, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church where they are determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere. Their stock comprises
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware,
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,
AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.
In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which they invite the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.
S. H. MILLER & SON.
Bloomsburg Pa.
oct 11'71—t

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
Fresh arrival of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his stock of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
at his store on
Main Street, in Shive's block, one door West of C. C. Mart's store,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BOX, SACK, ROCO, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,
of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES
He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of
CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of
CLOTHING, WATCHES JEWELRY, &C.
oct13'71 DAVID LOWENBERG.

ROSADALIS

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is not a secret preparation, consequently
PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT
It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.
ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS
will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.
THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS
have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.
DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore.
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. GARR, "
DR. F. O. DANNELLY, "
DR. J. S. STAIRS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
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J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
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Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.
Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address
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BALTIMORE PIANOS.
We respectfully call the attention of those desiring to purchase our make of Pianos. We are satisfied that we can give satisfaction in every case. Our workmen skillful and experienced and are under the personal superintendence of the members of our firm. We use only the best seasoned timber, and the material in general is first class. Our Pianos without exception have the patent agraffes arrangement throughout, which in the opinion of the most competent judges is pronounced valuable. By this improvement a Piano is made more durable and keeps the tone longer. We claim for our instruments that they are second to none, and they combine all the essential merits that constitute superior workmanship. We will give a written guarantee for five years.
Mr. LEONARD FREEMAN, member of our firm, will visit Bloomsburg four times a year to repair and attend to tuning of all Pianos. In the absence of Mr. FREEMAN, Mr. I. K. MILLER will attend to our business in Bloomsburg and is authorized to receive and solicit orders.
We can give the very best references.
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I. K. MILLER, Dealer in Pianos, Organs and Melodeons five octave and five stop organs of the best make, sold at $105. Terms easy. june 21

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VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The undersigned wishing to retire from business now offers at private sale his entire property situated in Orangeville, consisting of a one-half interest in the well known
FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
together with the Engine, Lathes and other Machinery belonging to the same, also a complete stock now on hand, together with a valuable pair of horses, and the wagons, sleds, &c., also his town lots on which is erected a frame dwelling, also, twenty-five acres, more or less the Dr. Leif property about ten of which are cleared, the balance timbered.
Prices reasonable. Possession given at any time to suit purchasers. Apply to or address,
WILLIAM SCHUYLER,
Orangeville, Columbia Co
oct. 6,'71-tf.

Drugs and Chemicals.

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.
The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement prevents deficient nutrition and assimilates it by assimilation I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestion thus impaired, having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucous and slime, which is clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose the safest and best remedy is Schenck's Man-drake Pills. These Pills clean the stomach and bowels of all the dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and rouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.
The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but have you anything on the stomach as an excess of acid, the organ is torpid and the appetite poor. In the bowels the lacteals are weak, and regarding at vaguid and supine. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give a healthful tone to the important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately Blood, good, healthy living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of Consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup mingles with the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens and separates matters, wasting in the form of abscesses of tubercles, and thus assists Nature to expel all the diseased matter, in the form of free expectoration, when Dame Nature is equal to the task of throwing off the disease of the Lungs. Pain in the breast, and in the sides, back and limbs, is often a symptom of the disease of the Stomach and Liver, and will disappear with the cleansing of these organs.
The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs,—a cavity or abscess there,—the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal the hole in it.
I have cured many persons cured with only one sound lung, live and enjoy good old age. This is what Schenck's Medicines will do in your case, if they have the power. They will restore your appetite, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give Nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs. No matter whether the form may be.
It is important that while using Schenck's Medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in-doors in cold and damp weather; avoid night air, and take only such exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.
I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold, while using my Medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a cold and is far more liable to relapse than one who has been entirely cured; and it is precisely the same in regard to Consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed Consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my Medicines consists in my ability to so tone the inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot, with safety to the patient, be exposed to the biting blasts of Winter or the chilling winds of Spring or Autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.
The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the while Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is being used, the system is toning into the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.
I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of Consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.
About the First of October I expect to take possession of my new building at the Northeast Corner of Sixth and Arch Streets, where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.
Full directions accompany all my Remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.
J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.
Philadelphia.
Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, 602 Arch street Philadelphia, wholesale agents. [nov17'71-ly.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!
Dr. WALKER'S
VINEGAR BITTERS
Have no similarity to the vile, fancy, drugged and drunken nostrums that flood the country, being the
Purest and Best Tonic
Ever made, containing all the curative properties of
WHAT ARE THEY?
Roots, Herbs and Barks
of California, the Medicinal Virtues of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. All Diseases of the Digestive Organs, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder are cured by them.
THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK,
made of Fusel oil, Whisky, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell.
$1000 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the power of repair.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offspring of Dyspepsia.
They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.
FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative power.
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.
PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.
J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
2879-1y

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA
$5000 WILL BE PAID
To any person producing any Medicine showing half as many living, permanent cures as Dr. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY.—Used according to directions. A pleasant vegetable tonic, free from injurious drugs. Warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured in seven years (by testimony,) more than all other prescription of Professor Jos. P. Fitler, M. D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania A. D. 1835,—now one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians, and Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.—who has made Neuralgic, Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism the speciality of his entire professional life—a fact vouched for by the signatures accompanying each bottle, of many prominent renowned physicians, clergymen, and other testimonials. To protect sufferers from poisonous quack nostrums and useless expenditure of money, a legal signed guarantee, stating exact number of bottles warranted to cure, will be forwarded gratis to any one sending by letter a full description of case. In case of failure to cure, amount positively refunded. Medicine sent anywhere by express, collect on delivery. Afflicted invited to write for advice; all information and medical advice sent by letter gratis. Principal office, 29 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa. The Remedy is sold or obtained by Druggists.
mar 24'71—1y *

Miscellaneous.

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Life Insurance Company.
OF NEW YORK.
No. of Policies Issued 43,000
ASSETS $5,500,000.

ISSUES all the new form of Policies and presents as favorable terms as any company in the United States.
The company will make temporary loans on its policies.
Thirty days' grace allowed on each payment, and the policy held good during that time.
All our policies are incontestable for the usual causes.
Policies issued by this company are non-forfeiture.
No extra charges made for travelling permits.
Policy holders share in the annual profits of the company, and have a voice in the elections and management of the company.
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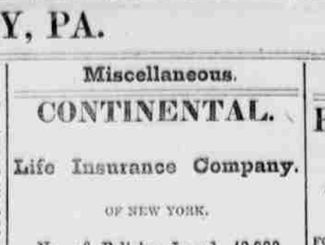

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C. W. FOSTER General Agent.
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Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD
On and after Nov. 27, 1871, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive	Arrive	Going South Leave	Leave
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m
Scranton	9.30	1.15	1.45	10.05
Pittston	8.18	11.52	2.11	10.35
Kingston	8.30	12.31	2.33	11.00
& W. Barre				
Plymouth	8.15	12.28	2.40	
Shickshinny	7.59	12.00	3.08	
Berwick